INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXI NO 196 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA REMOVED TO SASSOON HOSPITAL

Out Of The Gloaming.

The Collector of Panch Mahals assures the public that the condition of Bhils has much improved. Was there anything to improve? We thought they were a happy lot of people going through a fasting cure to save up for the next revenue demand!

* * * *

But there is more good news—rains have re-established the credit of the Bhils with money-lenders! Bombay rains do nothing of the kind; on the contrary they encourage the money-lenders to pester their debtors more. The tragedy of it.

* * *

The Panch Mahals rains ought to enable the Bhils to borrow new loans to pay off the interest on their old ones. Government themselves have lent them Rs 8,000—as a result of the "re-establishment" of credit?

* * * *

But they ought not to be spoilt with too much kindness. Government have actually spent the enormous sum of Rs 2,100 on relief. It is such generosity that breaks the back of the Indian tax-payers. Cannot some titled and nominated M.L.C. move a resolution in the Council, while it is sitting?

* * * *

Sir Rustom Vakil told the Council that it was against democratic principles to force an unwanted constitution on a whole community. Must be a hint to Sir S. Hoare not to force the W. P. constitution on India. Wonderfully responsive our Ministers are!

* * * *

The same Minister informed the Council that Hon. Magistrates were men of integrity who were ulikely to indulge in malpractices. The magistrates must be informed of this discovery, for they themselves may not be knowing it.

* * * *

Ethics have suddenly come to the fore. They paid a dividend of Rs. 759 at Poona on Saturday. That shows that every dog—we meant to say moral system—has his day. It was religion which paid fat dividends all these centuries Times have changed. Let us wait and see next Saturday.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes that the proposed new Indian Navy has nothing to do with the "training" and equipment of the Navy. We had thought as much. All that they want is a new Indian Navy and money. So simple and easy to understand.

* * * *

As for training Indians, the old rules stand. They will train them, if and when suitable Indians—"the right type of boys"—are forthcoming. Since these are few and far between in India, nobody need bother about it.

* * * *

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes that "India has been reduced to "orderly despair"—shows the object of Government has been achieved. Government want everything done in an orderly way, chaotic despair would be a disaster.

* * * *

That was why they fought so hard at the J. P. C. for transferring Law and Order to Ministers. The task of new Ministers ought to be easy since everybody is now in "orderly despair." Everything can be left to the Police now.

* * * *

Out of the 7,534 new books published in Great Britain, 2,518 were books of fiction. This conclusively proves that the great British public prefer fiction to fact,—one of the reasons why the British Press gives them what they want about India.

* * * *

Panic seems to prevail in Poona among the citizens owing to plague, and the only brave people are the M. L. Cs who insist on going on with their plague of speeches. The only thing they can't brave is the beckoning finger of the Collector and the Commissioner—for votes!

* * * *

The bright idea that Indian cotton should be sent to Lancashire, made into cloth, returned to India and sold through special sales organisations, belongs to an Indian—Mr. Anklesaria. M. L. A. was its one and only father! Lancashire promptly agreed to perform this great service to India.

* * * *

Though it shows the concern of these philanthropists for India, they don't want to take the whole credit for it. The work of fighting for the W. P. policy will now be undertaken by Mr. Mody and Lancashire Fair division of work and of profits also—perfect teamwork between them all.

HE CONTINUES TO BE PRISONER

"General Condition Considered Satisfactory"

FEELING OF GREAT WEAKNESS AND REPETITIONS OF NAUSEA ATTACKS

POONA, August 20.

Gandhiji was removed exactly at 4 p.m. from the Yeravda Jail and was taken in an ambulance van to the Sassoon Hospital.

The Inspector General of Prisons communicated to Gandhiji the news of Government's intention to remove him to hospital at 3, and he was taken in a stretcher from his cell to the ambulance van at the jail gate.

He was taken again on a stretcher to a special room in the Indian Ward on the first floor of the Sassoon Hospital, where he is lodged. The hospital staff is in attendance on him.

STILL A PRISONER.

Two police officers are stationed outside his room with instructions not to allow anybody in.

Gandhiji continues to be a prisoner. His general condition, it is learnt, continues satisfactory though he is much weaker and had repetitions of nausea attacks.

His removal to the hospital appears to have been necessitated only by the fact that better facilities for medical aid and nursing are available in a hospital than in the jail.

Excepting Mrs. Gandhi none else saw Gandhiji to-day. —A.P.

FIFTH DAY OF HIS FAST

Release When Situation Becomes Serious ?

POONA, August 20.

Mahatma Gandhi enters the fifth day of his fast this afternoon. Though it is stated that his condition gives no cause for anxiety, and is what might be expected after four days without food, experience of former fasts shows that hereafter he should be getting weaker every hour.

NO RECONSIDERATION OF DECISION.

It is now considered fairly certain that Gandhiji will not reconsider his decision against the acceptance of facilities offered him by Government for Harijan work, or the offer of release on condition that he dissociates himself from Civil Disobedience. In his statement to the press on the eve of his departure for Ahmedabad, after the last fast in July, he stated he could not give up his activities of a life time which were as dear to him as Harijan work itself for the sake of the latter work and, therefore, he could not for the sake of this work give up prison-life which the Civil Disobedience movement implied.

Little hope is, therefore, entertained of his abandoning the fast.

NO SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

No arrangements appear to have been made inside the jail for feeding him artificially or forcibly, and it is learnt on good authority that Government have no intention of doing so. So, the question is asked how long will he be allowed to fast in jail. The experience of his last fast revealed what an amount of care and attention and artificial aids were required to keep him up after the fourth day. These cannot in the ordinary course be available in jail, and no special arrangements appear to have been made to provide them, or for keeping him in jail for any prolonged period.

QUESTION OF RELEASE.

It is considered not unlikely, therefore, that Government may release him when they consider that his condition is serious. It is pointed out that the jail rules provide for such release, as the authorities could according to these, release a convicted prisoner if medical opinion holds that his continuance in jail would imperil his life.

It is not likely that Mr. C. F. Andrews will interview him to-day.—A.P.

"GIVE GANDHIJI FULL LIBERTY"

'Servants Of Untouchables' Think Delay Fraught With Grave Consequences

The Hon. Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables Society writes:—

Bombay Provincial Board of servants of Untouchables Society is gravely concerned to find that Government have thought it proper to refuse to Mahatma Gandhi facilities for the conduct of Harijan work such as he enjoyed until his recent release from jail on the occasion of the three weeks fast. It is the emphatic view of the Board that without the constant guidance and advice of Mahatma Gandhi the campaign for the removal of Untouchability is in danger of losing its vigour and effectiveness.

The Board therefore appeals to Government to restore to Mahatma Gandhi full and unfettered facilities for directing the work which lies so near his heart. The Board feel that any delay in responding to Mahatma Gandhi's request will be fraught with grave consequences.

KASTURBA MEETS GANDHIJI

POONA, Aug. 20.

Mrs. Gandhi was brought here by train at noon to-day and was taken in a taxi from the Poona station to the Yerwada Jail. She was taken inside the jail directly and was with Gandhiji for about half an hour. But as Gandhiji had commenced his day of silence at noon to-day she did not have any conversation with him. She was then taken to women's jail opposite the Central prison.

Mr. A. E. Katelly, Chief Jailor was present at the interview.

Mrs. Gandhi was accompanied by the jail matron of Ahmedabad jail to Poona.

DROP IN WEIGHT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is not interviewing Mahatma Gandhi to-day. Lt.-Col. R. H. Candy, Civil Surgeon, Poona examined Gandhiji this morning in presence of Lt.-Col. Martin, Jail Superintendent. It is understood that Gandhiji had good sleep last night. His weight this morning again recorded a drop of one and half pounds. His present weight is about 95 lbs.—A. P.

SEAPLANE WRECKED

Grierson Rescued By Motor-Boat

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 20.

Grierson's seaplane was wrecked when waves broke over it, as the airman was taking off from Greenland to resume the flight to New York. Grierson was rescued by motorboat.

NATIONALISTS OUTNUMBERED

Independents To Form Opposition Bloc

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

It is understood that the Opposition Bloc has been allotted to the Independent Party in the Assembly, who now outnumber the Nationalist Party. Sir Abdur Rahim will thus be the leader of the Opposition in the place of Sir Harisingh Gour.—A. P.

When the patriotic American visits the Bunker Hill Monument, near Boston, he often buys a souvenir reproduction of the monument. Should he turn it upside down and look at the maker's inscription he loses that patriotic feeling for a time for the inscription is: "Made in Japan".

POONA PACT STILL CONTINUES

Mahatma Pledged Himself As Hostage For Its Fulfilment, Says Mathuradas Tricumjee, Mahatma's Grand Nephew

POONA, Aug. 19.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Gandhiji's grand nephew in the course of a statement regarding the Government of India's communique, says that the facilities offered to Gandhiji in a restricted form are obviously less than what could serve the purpose.

Instead of meeting Gandhiji Government have offered him freedom provided he recants and severes his connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. Gandhiji never pined for freedom without honourable settlement of the prime problem of the nation.

GANDHIJI'S CASE UNIQUE.

Regarding his being a convicted prisoner Mr. Mathuradas says that no prisoner, not even a State prisoner, is normally given facilities for public service. But Gandhiji's case has been unique and this has been recognised by the Government. Gandhiji had not asked for these facilties till the special circumstance created by the Poona Pact. The question of Harijan work since then stood by itself. The Pact was inseparably bound with Gandhiji and he has solemnly pledged himself at the very inception of the fast as a hostage for its fulfilment.

PACT STILL CONTINUES.

The permission given to him last time was neither given nor sought on the strength that he was a State prisoner, but because of his special relation with the Pact which still continues. Government had not only accepted the justice of Gandhiji's demand that time, but expressed themselves to the effect that he would not be hindered from carrying on Harijan work, from prison.

If Government released the correspondence between them and Gandhiji during September last, it would clear the situation. If these statements are correct and if Gandhiji had not abused the privileges given at the last time there is no sound reason for denying full facilities this time.—A.P.

HARTAL IN RESHI KESH

Sequel To "Kidnapping" Of Respectable Hindu Girls By Police Constable

"CONDEMNABLE ACTION"

Prompt Sleuth Work" by Cobbler Enables Police to Stop Serious Mischief in Time

(From A Correspondent.)

RIKHIKESH, August 20.

A complete hartal is being observed in Rishikesh to express regret at the actins of the police constable Mashkurali here, who it is alleged on the midnight of 15th enticed away Dr. Sangatram's two daughters-in-law from inside the house in the absence of doctor sahib and his son, and to show heartfelt sympathy with doctor sahib.

Due to the timely and prompt action of the sub-Inspector of police here, the suspect was hauled up and the girls were brought back before leaving the station.

A meeting that was held in this connection fully appreciated the services of a Mohammadan cobbler Faiju by name, who supplied information in time to the local authorities who rescued the girls.

The meeting further appreciated the early action taken by the higher authorities in ordering an investigation by the Inspector of Police, suspending the suspect, and removing him from the station. The meeting expeced that all the suspects would be severely dealt with according to law in order to pacify the sentiments of the Hindus.

NO GENERAL ELECTION IN F. S.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.

M. De Valera, speaking at Thurles said that there was no necessity of a general election for the Free State. He felt that there would be no necessity until the normal term of the Governments office expired.—Reuter.

ALPINE TRAGEDY VICTIMS

Bodies Found Terribly Mutilated

(Special Cable).

PONTRESINA, Aug. 19.

Details of the Alpine tragedy resulting in the deaths of four masters of Eton College, including E. W. Powell, the well-known oarsman, C. R. White Thomson, son of Bishop of Ely, who slipped from the Upper Roseg Glacier and fell into a ravine, show that the tragedy was discovered by a second party of climbers who found Englishmen's rucksacks in a hut, then icepick lying on snow and finally saw bodies huddled together in the ravine.

Party guides despatched found the bodies terribly mutilated and still roped together at the foot of the icewall down which they had fallen 900 feet.

One guide interviewed by Reuter said that apparently the men tried to descend icewall without cutting steps and one must have slipped and dragged down the others.

BODIES AWAITING BURIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PONTRESINA, Aug. 19.

The bodies of four Eton masters were brought in this evening. Judging from the appearance of badly mangled bodies death was instantaneous. Indeed, it was probable that the victims died before crashing to the bottom of the glaciers as their arms, legs and necks were broken. Bodies were found still roped together and the rope was twisted round their necks.

Guide who found them said that their climbing irons were full of snow and it seemed certain the tragedy was due to failure to cut steps in the ice. The bodies were placed in sacks and lowered down the couloir by ropes to a lower glacier, thence they were taken by mules to the village and thence to the church where they lie before the altar on stretchers awaiting burial instructions from relatives.—Reuter's Special.

PARADES EVERYWHERE

Police Don't Interfere But Asked To Give Blue Shirts Protection

MINOR SCUFFLE

O'Duffy exhorts all tribute to dead by carrying on their work To Make Ireland Free.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.

The city was in state of tension all day long. Civic Guards were stationed at every street corner, and possess of police guarded all approaches to the city. A specially recruited new armed force was on duty at Government buildings, and Parliament House in addition to the ordinary military police guard.

Two Blue Shirt parades were held on the outskirts of Dublin. One was held at Cork inside the headquarters of the National Guard, members of which attended wearing blue shirts under jackets.

Reuter was informed by the headquarters of the National Guard that all parades were held all over the country as arranged.

Details are at present withheld.

A minor scuffle occurred in Cork streets where a party of the I. R. A. tore down the National Guard flag flying at the headquarters.

General O'Duffy's message was read at the parades. It exhorts all tribute to the dead by carrying on their work. "No good for Ireland will ever come by frantic squabbles of warring parties. If politics will mean such squabbles, time will come to abolish politics. We are the vanguard of the new era of Ireland, and nothing is going to halt our march until we have attained an Ireland united, peaceful, prosperous, free and honoured."

Reuter learns that instrustions were issued to the police this morning to give fullest protection to the Blue Shirts, even during their holding parades, and afterwards escort them back to their respective destinations.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

H. COTTON BEATS W. HAGEN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.

Henry Cotton, the English professional attached to the Waterloo Club, Brussels, defeated Walter Hagen, the American Ryder Cup captain by five and four, over 36 holes.—Reuter's Special.

KEEP HANDS OFF AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

Newspapers are widely speculative regarding the outcome of the Dollfuss-Mussolini meeting at Riecione, to-day. Dr. Dollfuss flew from Vienna yesterday to make a brief stay as a guest of Il Duce.

"Libertie" says that the outcome of the meeting might be a simultaneous warning by Britain, France and Italy to the German Government to keep its hands off Austria.—Reuter.

CADETS' FATE IN MURDER TRIAL.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.

Sentences of eight years' imprisonment has been demanded by the Public Prosecutor for 11 military cadets, who are on trial for murder of M. Inouye, Minister Finance, last year.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Situation wanted by an experienced Chemist with knowledge of buying, selling, dispensing, correspondence, accounts and dressing work also. For salary, testimonials and other details apply to Box No. 1093, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted Nurse-Midwives, pay Rs. 40-50 with House-rent upto Rs 10 p.m. One B.P.N.A. fully qualified will be preferred. Apply with testimonials stating birthplace, age, etc., to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. (7138)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Apply to: Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1030).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

A very strong Choubling Rs. 65,610 profit in a small capital of Rs. 10. Remember that, we have got Choubling for the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th August respectively which was entirely turned out true in the last year on the same time and for which, we have proofs. If, perhaps clients think about its absurdiness, though profit guaranteed. Really it is a marvel of throughness. Charge Rs. 11 for the first time. Time 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. General Cotton Reporters, Master Building, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Telephone 26396. (1109).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All varieties Mango, Lichi Grafts. 4 years old, fruitable next year, Rs. 25 dozen. Expenses Extra. Advance essential. Catalogue free. Botanical Garden, Darbhanga. (Bihar). (1084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegia: Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

THE MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT of the Head Police Office will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

Dy. Commissioner of Police, Port.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19-8-1933. 7139

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga
BOMBAY.

THE BOARD of the Institute, invites applications for the post of Head of the Textile Manufactures Department from persons with suitable theoretical training and practical experience in the Technology of Cotton Spinning and Weaving and subsidiary processes, and with some acquaintance with, and experience in the teaching of Textile Technology in its various branches.

The present salary scale is Rs. 550-25-760-40-1000 (subject to a 5 per cent. cut), the starting salary to be according to qualifications. The selected candidate will be required to join on or about January 1st. 1934.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Principal. 7082

Public Notices

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 82666 on the life of Mr. Raghunath Krishna Gokhale of Poona, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JOHNES,
Manager.

Bombay. 1106

NOTICE

A contract will be made in December for supply of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of Coal for use in Calico, Jubilee and Asarwa Mills, to be supplied in the year 1934. Trials will be taken from now. Approved Collieries may quote their lowest prices to Calico Mills, Ahmedabad before 15th September, 1933. 7137

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co..

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM, CUSTOM ROAD. LOHAR CHAWL GULLY. BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaoker & Senjit, Attorneys for Messrs. Deoji Dharsi & Raoji Raghuji, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chamniram Hukmaji, Javarmal Hukmaji, Hajarimal Hukmaji, Sujamal Hukmaji, Sagarmal Chamniram, Premchand Javarmal, Tarachand Javermal, Sookumraj Sagarmal, Gajraj Sagarmal, Lalchand Javarmal, Sakalchand Javarmal, Bhoobhutmal Hajarimal, Haslimal Hajarimal, Mohanlal Sujmal, and Madanmal Sujamal, the Mortgagors, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, by virtue of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1930.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, Lohar Chawl Gully, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 132.83 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4132, New Survey No. 115 and Cadastral Survey No. 1149 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5081, Street No. 409 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the Sweepers passage and the property of Noormahomed, on or towards the South by the public passage and the property of Shaik Madar Makund, on or towards the West by the Mahim Custom Road Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the East by the property of Kokni Abdul Razak and which premises are now in the occupation of the Borrowers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagees Attorneys Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaoker & Senjit at their office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EXCELLENT COACHING BY POST

for the

SENIOR CAMBRIDGE EXAM. OF JULY & DECR. 1934 AND ADVOCATES EXAM. OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Record results

K. S. R. ACHARYA, B.A., L.T.,
Ex-E.S. (Lond.), Principal,
THE CITY COLLEGE, Madras.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE PREMISES AT RANDER, DIST. SURAT.

Sale of immoveable property, known as Dispensary property at Umer Falia, Kasba Rander, District Surat on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Rander under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1229 of 1927 (Rasulbibi Aju vs. Yusuf Ajam Piperdi & Ors.) of the estate of Haji Ajam Gulam Husein Piperdi deceased and in pursuance of an Order, dated 21st August, 1930, made in the said suit.

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Umer Falia, Kasba Rander, Registration Sub-District Surat, and bearing Tika No. 7 and Survey No. 246.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS!

The management express their sincere thanks to the Bombay public for the splendid support accorded to their new enterprise!

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FIRST OF THE GRAND PARADE OF FIRST RELEASE FOX PICTURES

"PLEASURE CRUISE"

FOX COMEDY GIANT WITH ROLAND YOUNG GENEVIEVE TOBIN

Also showing Hollywood opening of "CAVALCADE" and the latest Movietone News by Air Mail

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug. 29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	29 Aug 10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep 27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep. 10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BREATHE YOUR COLD AWAY

With

The inhaling of the antiseptic vapour of VAPEX at the first onset of a cold cleanses the breathing passages and destroys the germs at their point of entry into the system.

Laboratory tests and seventeen years of actual use have proved that VAPEX quickly kills germs which cause cold, influenza, etc., and restores the system to normal health. Vapex is pleasant and refreshing—so much so that many people make a habit of putting a daily drop on their handkerchiefs. And at night-time, a drop on their pillows gives them protection or relief while they sleep.

Of all Chemists.

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MARVELLOUS UNITY OF LIFE

Mrs. Naidu's Interesting Lecture At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

"The ideal for to-morrow is the marvellous unity of life, not its diversities."

This was the keynote of an instructive lecture which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered this evening under the auspices of the Nizam's College Literary Union, when she spoke on "Youth and To-morrow." The lecture hall was packed by the student community.

History, she said had told them that nations carve out their own environments adequate to their needs and capacities. She differed from this view. She was convinced that the ideal for to-morrow was the marvellous unity of life and not its diversity. They were hearing too much about diversities in creeds, faiths and cultures but the trend of youth was to identify themselves with the great common ideals of life. Travels had rubbed off her one-time provincialism. Then, she prided in being a Brahmin and the great-grand-daughter of the last Sati in Bengal, but to-day, she was proud to consider herself only as a citizen of the World. Youth must cultivate this spirit of devotion to a common purpose.

YOUTH OF TO-DAY.

In her travels in America, Central Europe and in Africa continued Mrs. Naidu the youth of these countries asked her about the hopes and the aspirations of Indian youth.

"Turn where you will, there is coming into its own, this great Republic of Youth, unfettered by bariers of country, of community or creed. Their perspective may be wrong on occasions, but to-morrow holds forth to all of them a common heritage. The young men of to-day either become clerks or patriots—and the process of evolving into patriots is an interesting one."

The youth in Hyderabad were inclined to say: "We are the subject of an Indian State. We are clipped in our wings, tied in our tongues and fettered in our limbs. What can we do?"

To this she would say, "No," for she too was a Hyderabadi and she was convinced that their achievements would depend on the spirit with which they would approach the problem

The mission of youth to-morrow would be the creation of a new brotherhood. The days of monopoly and the shame-faced memories of yesterday are dead. Youth have to prepare themselves by initiation, by cleansing their minds and hearts of prejudice and of cultural hypocrisy.

INIQUITOUS BARRIERS.

She did not propose to speak of political matters, not even of Untouchability, but she could not tolerate iniquitous barriers between the living and the living. Young women were up in arms against the injustice of sex, and their representatives were now in London giving evidence before the Select Committee. All that young Indian women wanted was to fight and share the common destiny of their men. It was the duty of youth to help in wiping out the tyranny of sex to refrain from perpetuating the agelong shame of yesterday. Thought is not limited by circumstances. Some of the youth to-day may rise to greatness or sink to mediocrity—some of them perhaps will become members of legislative councils, or of that Federal Assembly which may take another hundred years to materealise (laughter).

"It is the atmosphere that one cultivates that matters, and it is this which transforms us and makes us bear responsibility, with courage and a sense of adventures."

INCIDENT AT KHYBER PASS.

Mrs. Naidu said that when she was proceeding along the Khyber Pass, some time back she was struck by the form of salutation used by the hillmen, who had no bread to eat and who were aware that the next corner might hold death or happiness. When they see a stranger, they greet him with "May you never be weary" and the latter replies. "May you never be poor." It is this spirit that youth should cultivate, and if they do so, the dawn will break for us in the East."

In thanking Mrs. Naidu Principal Turner, who presided said all of them hoped that she too would never be weary, and never be poor.—A. P.

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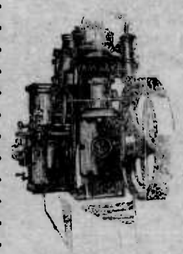

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan. Vad 30, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar. 28, 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 19, 1302.
Sunrise—6-21m.
Sunset—7-3m.
Hightide—12-22, 14-3.
Lowtide—5-42, 18-26.
PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 21st August, 11h. 18m. a.m. First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Prof. P. A. Wadia's lecture on "The League of Nations". Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 23
Improvements Committee Meeting, 5 p.m. (S.T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Gabriel Over The White House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Pleasure Cruise." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "To-night Is Ours". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "American Madness". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Arabian Night". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "F. R. I." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sohni Mahiwal". Daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6 p.m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News available
Indian Programme: Concert by Parsi girls of Mrs. Mulla's Musical School.

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—"TIMES OF INDIA."

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KAREN MORLEY
DICKIE MOORE
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7-30 p.m. Interval.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock, Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
8-45 p.m. Indian Programme: News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" by The Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m. The 1st Bn. G.I.P. Railway Regiment Orchestra, A.F. (I). and
Victor Sequeira Guitar solos: (1) March, "In Santa Lucia", Stranosky; (2) Selection, "Sweethearts of Yesterday", Arr. by Hall; (3) Intermozzo. "After Sunset", S. C. Jones.
Victor Sequiera Guitar Solos: (4) Selection, "Songs of my heart", Arr. by Finck; (5) Overture, "Carnaval", Suppe.
Victor Sequeira Guitar Solos: (6) Indian Musical Piece: (by request) Kismet, Markey; (7) Selection. "Viennese Memories of Lehar", Arr. by Hall.
11 p.m. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Transmission on an omni-directional aerial: 11.0 Cinema Organ Recital; 11-45 Orchestral Concert; 12.45-1.0 An Orchestral Concert (Gramophone records).
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Sports Talk.
7-30 p.m. Concert by Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet; Cavan O'Connor (tenor).
8-15 p.m. Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra, directed by Don Hyden, from a Manchester studio; Lloyd Hartley (pianoforte), from a Leeds Studio (Time Signal from Greenwich at 3 p.m.)
9-15 p.m. Tunes we all know: A recital of gramophone records presented by Christopher Stone.
9-45 p.m. Promenade Concert—Beethoven: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra of ninety players (leader, Charles Woodhouse), conductor, Sir Henry Wood; Solomon (pianoforte), relayed from Queen's Hall, London.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

VIDYADAINI SABHA:—Members of the Billavar community are informed that the Vidyadaini Sabha has been registered in Bombay under the Societies Act of XXI of 1860.

INTERPRETATION OF ECLIPSE.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Hall Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Interpretation of Eclipse". The lecture is open to all.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the rooms of the Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Choupaty to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Public lecture Swami Achyutanand, B.A. (Oxon.), A.R.C.A. (Lond.), will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Religion of Conscience as against the Creeds of Religion".

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR:—On Saturday and Sunday the bazar was very well patronised. Though small it has stalls of khadi and swadeshi articles of daily use of many kinds and varieties, rates being moderate. The bazar is open daily from 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. Admission is free.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE:—The president and members of the league request the pleasure of your company with the members of your family on the occasion of the 31st Annual Gathering and 19th Mother's Day Celebration of the league to-day (Monday), August 21, 1933, at the Prarthana Mandir, 150 Charni Road, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Krishnaji Shripat Bhasker, officiating Assistant Director Haffkine Institute Bombay, has kindly consented to preside and to give away prasad and Scout-Service-Stars.

HINDU SABHA'S ACTIVITIES

'Bombay City South' Branch Widens Its Scope

An adjourned general meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha, (Girgaum Branch), was held on Friday evening in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, when Dr. N. D. Savarkar presided.

Most of the members of the Sabha were present, prominent among them being Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. Suratkar, Messrs. Mahajan, Manerikar, Lalit, Joshi, and others.

AMENDMENTS.

Certain changes in the Sabha's rules and constitution were made as under:—

Rule 1:—The name Hindu Maha Sabha (Girgaum Branch) be changed to Hindu Maha Sabha "Bombay City South", with a view to widen the field of activities.

Rule 4:—The membership of the Sabha be classified Clause iii. as under:

1. Those giving yearly subscription of Re. 1.
2. Those giving yearly subscription of As. 6 and in addition a monthly subscription of As. 2 or more.
3. Those giving yearly subscription of As. 6 only.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rule 9:—The changes in the constitution of the managing committee be made as under:

The managing committee should consist of 40 members instead of 25. 35 to be elected at the general meeting and 5 to be co-opted by them at their first meeting.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries should be 4 instead of 2.

Rule 9 (b):—An Advisory Board be formed of experienced and influential persons (on their agreeing with the Sabha's aims and objects) to tender advise to the Managing Committee whenever required.

The election of the Managing Committee was then made and 35 members were elected with powers to co-opt 5 at their first meeting.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following Office-bearers were then elected from among the members of the Managing Committee:—

President: Dr. M. B. Velkar.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. S.L. Silam; Mr. N.D. Savarkar; Mr. D.S. Babrekar; Mr. Baboorao Joshi, and Mr. P. Baloo.
Hon. Treasurers: Mr. V. R. Mahajan, and Mr. G. G. Pathare.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. P. P. Laud, S.V. Lalit, Dr. V. R. Bhusarath, and Mr. V. R. Bhide.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME

Notable Record Of Services In June And July

The Hon. Secretaries of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, writes:—

At the beginning of June the number of inmates at the Ashram was 33, women and 17 children. During the two months, June and July, 21 new women and 8 children were admitted.

Classification of New Women:—7 came for delivery; 3 sent by Magistrates; 3 helpless; 3 persecuted either by husbands or parents; 3 rescued; 2 for temporary shelter makes a total of 21.

Classification of Disposals:—4 returned to guardians; 2 left after taking temporary shelter; 1 absconded, making a total of 7.

Children:—Three infants were born at the Ashram, three were admitted with their mothers, and two were orphans. Four infants died in Hospital and one in the Ashram, two were given in adoption and one went with its mother.

Thus at the beginning of August the number of inmates was 47 and 17 children.

Of the new women 10 were widows, 7 were married and 4 unmarried.

Classification of women according to castes:—2 Kayastha, 2 Kosti, 4 Marathas, 6 Brahmins, 1 Dhobi, 1 Lohana, 2 Depressed classes, 2 Sonar and 1 Kharwa.

Donations:—The following donations were received during the period:—Rs. 25 V. M. Sangle; Rs. 25 Durga Kaluram; Rs. 50 P. B. Chavan; Rs. 90 Sumanlal Chhaganlal; Rs. 25 Purshottam Shamji; Rs. 25 C. S. Vaidya; Rs. 50 P. B. Tipnis; Rs. 20 Presy. Magistrate, 5th Court; and Rs. 50 Shatri Hall. Mitra-Mandal making a total of Rs. 360.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF WORKERS

Rally Round Union Flag Is Alwe's Message

Mr. A. A. Alwe, Ex-President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, recently acquitted from the Meerut Conspiracy Case has issued the following statement to the Press:

Since I came to Bombay after my acquittal from Meerut Conspiracy Case I have been minutely studying the pitiable plight of the Bombay Mill Workers. I was in Jail for nearly "Four Years and Five Months" and during this period the mill-owners have played havoc in the management of their Mills. I am glad, however, that the workers, though they had to suffer much owing to the so called Trade Depression, introduction of four and six looms system, general wage-cut and unemployment, have not in the least forsaken the faith in their Union. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was founded by me in 1928 and it is no wonder why I am glad to see my Union constantly working for the interests of the Workers although I was absent from the field for a couple of years owing to my incarceration in Jail.

All credit is due to my friend Mr. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and other ardent workers. He has fought bravely with the Mill-owners as well as the anti-trade Unionists. For the last ten days I have been visiting chawls after chawls and recording the grievances of the workers. It is a pity to see the helpless unemployed—thousands of whom are starving on the roadside. We must determine now to do away with our internal dissenssions. We must strengthen our Union. The sympathisers, supporter and workers of the Labour Movement must strive for "One Union Only in One Trade," and they must strengthen the famous Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

We want bread for the workers and we must determine now to have it. I know that. We want bread and I know also that we shall have it. My mission is to educate the workers who are scattered here and there and to bring them under the fold of one Union—the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. My mission to-day is for bread and nothing else. It is by fighting for immediate demands that we can strengthen our Union and then march forward to our ultimate goal. I can only say that salvation of the workers lies mainly in strengthening the Union, and I request one and all to do his or her bit in the interests of the mill-workers who are in worst conditions to-day owing to the oppressions of the Mill-owners. "Rally round the flag of your Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red flag) and get strong" to-day is the only message I can deliver to my brothers and sisters who are working in the Bombay Mills. We shall see what we can do to-morrow.

HELP FOR RELEASED VOLUNTEERS

Notable Rescue Work Done By Relief Committee

Sardar Jamiat Singh, writes:—

Arrangements have been completed to send 9 released Congress volunteers to their homes on Sunday as under:—

Nainital	1
Saharanpur	1
Mysore	1
Cawnpore	1
Damon	1
Anjangaon	1
Delhi	1
Kathiawar	1
Ratnagiri	1

There are some thirty south Indian released Congress volunteers who could not go to their homes for want of railway fare and arrangements are being made to send them home immediately. They were released during the last six months and since then are undergoing sufferings and hardships in Bombay.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Framroze A. Bode, B.A., will speak on "late Mr. K. R. Cama, his noble life and his great work". All are cordially invited.

SCIENTIFIC MUSIC TEACHING

Tribute To Mr. Shroff's Institute

The 12th concert of the Parsi Music Institute run by Mr. Framroze D. Shroff was held on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Mrs. Dinbai Pestonji Kanga, J.P., in the presence of a large audience. Among those present was H. E. the Consul-General of Persia.

A varied and interesting programme of 23 songs of different Raganis kept the audience interested throughout. At the outset a song in praise of God was sung, followed by another song on "Take Your Guru as God" ably rendered by Miss M. Dubash, Miss Engineer and Miss Mullah, a song on the imperishability of soul was well rendered, also the songs on 'Fate is inexorable', "Fearlessness of God-fearing persons", "Arrogance is the root cause of evil", "No salvation without devotion and prayers", "Omnipotence of God", "Non-violence is the best Religion", "Mundane life is just a dream", etc.

CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

Most of the pupils of Mr. Shroff's class who took part in the concert acquitted themselves creditably. Mention may be made of Misses B. Bharucha, Moosa, Bulsara, Daruwala, Bhote, and Mr. Driver and Master Balsara. The special piece composed by Mr. F. D. Shroff, principal, and rendered with the aid of the whole orchestra was much appreciated and was encored. The songs rendered by Miss Panthaki on "Non-violence is the best Religion", by Miss Ghaswale on "Mundane life is just a dream, and Miss Subedar on "Bhakti", took the audience by storm and were encored.

TRIBUTE TO INSTITUTE.

Ervad Jal Bajan spoke of the service Mr. Shroff was rendering to the Parsi community through his class where good music, inculcating religious and moral principles into minds of the students was taught.

Khan Saheb Manek H. Dadachanji exhorted the audience and parents of students to send their children to Mr. Shroff's class where scientific music was taught, especially in these days when the question of the risk young girls were undergoing by attending to classes run by non-Parsis was agitating the minds of the parents. He referred to the useful work the class had done for last 12 years.

CONSUL-GENERAL PLEASED.

H. E. the Consul-General of Persia thanked the organisers of the function for inviting him and said he was much pleased to be in such a vast gathering of Zoroastrians, as they were the descendants of ancient Persians, and he also belonged to Persia. He then referred to the progress Persia was making under the benign rule of Reza Shah Pehlavi. He wished the welfare of this enterprising community.

The president, Mrs. Dinbai P. Kanga, spoke in eulogistic terms about the work of the class.

After garlanding the function came to a close.

LORD TRENCHARD APOLOGISES

Flying-Officer Douglas Fitzpatrick visited Scotland Yard in mail week, and met Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Police, to discuss his complaints of rough treatment by detective officers in Gillingham-street, S.W., on July 14.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, interviewed afterwards, said:

"I have seen the Commissioner with Commander Marsden, M.P. "The Commissioner offered his sincere apologies for any pain or discomfort that I had suffered in this incident.

"I have no further information to give to the Press."

The interview lasted more than half an hour, says the "News Chronicle".

"HANDSOME" APOLOGY.

Commander Marsden, M.P., stated that Mr. Fitzpatrick, General Spears (who raised the matter in the House of Commons and he himself were quite satisfied with the result of the interview with Lord Trenchard.

Commander Marsden said:

"Lord Trenchard apologised handsomely on behalf of the police for any inconvenience suffered by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

"He gave Mr. Fitzpatrick the option of having a Court of inquiry, at which both sides could be represented by counsel, and sworn, evidence could be given, or alternatively of leaving the matter in his hands. In either case Lord Trenchard would make a report to the Home Secretary.

"After taking the advice of General Spears and myself Mr. Fitzpatrick came to what we feel is the right decision—to leave the matter in Lord Trenchard's hands."

AFFAIRS OF EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Sir Rustom J. Vakil Says Government Have Called For Views Of Public Bodies On Methods Of Making Retrenchment

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council:—

Mr. J. B. Petit asked: Will the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government state:—

(a) what steps Government have already taken or propose to take to give effect to the recommendations of the Thomas Committee's report regarding the closure of the European General Hospital.

Sir Rustom J. Vakil replied:—(a) Government have called for the views of the public bodies interested in the hospital on the various possible methods of effecting retrenchment in the cost of the hospital in light of the recommendations of the reorganisation Committee.

(b) whether the yare aware of the depth of public indignation on the matter; and of their grievance, that while this extravagant institution is being unnecessarily maintained by the Government at the expense of the tax-payer, in spite of the Thomas Committee's recommendations to the contrary, even the barest and the most pressing needs of the poorer classes are not being satisfied on the excuse of financial stringency and the consequent necessity of retrenchment?

(b) No. The proceedings at pages 1366 to 1395 of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates, indicate that what the majority of the Members of this House who represent public opinion in this Presidency desire is that the unoccupied wards in the Hospital should be thrown open to people of all castes, creeds and communities and that it should be run as economically as possible, rather than that the hospital should be closed altogether. It appears from recent newspaper reports that the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, are also of the same opinion.

MULLAJI SAHEB OF DAWOODI BOHRAS.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, (Nasik District): Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mullaji Saheb of Dawoodi Bohras has been ordered to be prosecuted by the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, for not filing accounts as regards some property in his hands as wakf;

Mr. S. T. Kambli: (a) The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, directed the Registrar on 20th April 1933 to submit the papers to the Public Prosecutor to take the necessary action. The matter was held up for a period of two months by the Public Prosecutor under the instructions of the Chief Judge since the Mullaji Saheb gave notice to the Collector of Bombay under section 80 of the Civi Procedure Code to file a suit. The period having expired, the Public Prosecutor has now drawn up a complaint which has been filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mullaji Saheb was represented by Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, in the matter of notice issued to the Mullaji Saheb in this connection?

(b) Mr. Kambli replied: Yes.

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay has asked the Public Prosecutor, Bombay to proceed against Mullaji Saheb in the matter?

(c) Mr. Kambli replied: Yes.

(d) whether it is a fact that the Public Prosecutor, Bombay is a partner of the firm of Messrs. Little and Company which represents the Mullaji Saheb?

(d) Mr. Kambli replied: Yes

(e) whether it is a fact that the firm of Little and Company, Solicitors, is managing all legal work of the Mullaji Saheb for the last 15 years?

(e) Mr. Kambli replied: Yes.

(f) what action Government propose to take in this matter so as to secure absolute fairness and impartiality in the said prosecution.

(f) Mr. Kambli replied: None.

BANKRUPTCY OF MUNICIPALITIES

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): Will the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention Government has been drawn to the following statement of Lord Lloyd as it appeared in the "Times of India" of 25th May 1933, viz.,

"There was no municipality, in India which did not crash into bankruptcy again and again during the last few years."

Sir Rustom J. Vakil replied: (a) Yes.

(b) if so, what the names of the municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay which crashed into bankruptcy again and again during the last few are?

Sir Rustom J. Vakil replied: (b) No. Municipality in this Presidency has become bankrupt nor could any municipality well do so under the existing Acts. But the annual reports of the Local Audit Department show that the financial position of many municipalities is unsound. In 1931-32 the Examiner reported that there were 46 such municipalities of which 13 were unable to meet their liabilities and that the expenditure of 19 exceeded their revenue.

ABOLITION OF DECCAN COLLEGE

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): Will the Hon. Minister for Education, be pleased (1) to state (a) whether there are any conditions laid down by the founders of or donors to the Deccan College; (b) if so, what conditions; (c) whether Government have taken any legal opinion in the matter of the proposed abolition of the College; (d) if so, when and whose?

Mr. S. T. Kambli: (1) (a) Yes. (b) (1) that Government granted a sum of rupees one lakh; (2) that Government granted a suitable site for the College; and (3) that the land and buildings when erected might be conveyed to trustees for exclusively educational uses for ever (c) Yes. (d) On more than one occasion; the Law Officers of Government.

(2) to lay a copy of the said opinion, if any, on the Council table?

Mr. Kambli replied (2) Government regret their inability to comply with the request.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN BOMBAY

Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar (Nasik District): Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state:

(a) the number of single-sitting Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Bombay prescribed by law?

Mr. R. D. Bell replied (a) No number is prescribed by law.

(b) the actual number of single-sitting Honorary Presidency Magistrates on the roll?

Mr. R. D. Bell replied (b) 59.

(c) the number of vaccancies of such Magistrates?

Mr. R. D. Bell replied: (c) Does not arise in view of the reply to clause (a).

(d) what principle is followed in appointing such single-sitting Magistrates; (e) Whether long experience and ability to carry on Magistrates' work are taken into consideration?

Mr. R. D. Bell replied: (d) and (e) In making appointments of single-sitting Honorary Presidency Magistrates seniority, efficiency and regular attendance are taken into consideration.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
NOEL COWARD'S
TO-NIGHT IS OURS
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WEEK-END CRICKET MATCHES IN BOMBAY

Hindu Gymkhana Beat Friends' Union C. C. By Making 214 For 9 Against 130 Of Opponents

The Friends Union C.C. who were entertained by the Hindu Gymkhana in a whole-day fixture were no match for the Home side. The latter going in first obtained 214 runs for the loss of 9 wickets. Gurtu scored 48 and C. M. Thimaya played a dashing innings of 61 before he was dismissed off by Vyavahakar. His innings included nine fours.

The visitors were all out for 130 runs, C. M. Rana taking 6 wickets for 36 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

SCORES:—

C.M. Rana c Bhagwandas b V.A. Shete	19
C.H. Chandarana (run out)	10
R.R. Wadkar (run out)	27
M.S. Gurthu c Engineer b Bhagwandas	48
C.M. Thimaya c Mahajan b Vyavaharkar	61
A.N. Gokhale b Bhagwandas	0
P.B. Tembulkar (not out)	25
R.G. Penkar b Vyavaharkar	0
K.R. Pondwal b Vyavaharkar	0
D.S. Talpade b Vyavaharkar	6
S.N. Mehta (not out)	0
Byes	11
Leg byes	3
No balls	1
Total	214

BOWLERS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhagwandas	17	5	57	2
Telang	6	1	19	—
V.A. Shete	10	1	36	1
Vyavaharkar	7	3	9	4
D.G.				
N.S. Kowshik	3	2	1	—
Thakore	3	—	12	—
V.S. Dongre	6	—	28	—

FRIENDS UNION C.C.

SCORES:—

Bhagwandas b Talpade	6
S.S. Dongre ct Gurthu b C. M. Rana	27
V.A. Shete ct Gokhale b Talpade	4
V.S. Dongre ct Wadkar b C. M. Rana	15
Thakore (run out)	3
Kowshik ct Gokhale b C.M. Rana	26
D.G. Vyavaharkar b R.R. Wadkar	6
N. D. Engineer b C. M. Rana	3
Telang ct Wadkar b C. M. Rana	4
R.S. Mahajan (not out)	12
V.V. Vyavaharkar ct Talpade b C.M. Rana	17
Byes	4
Leg byes	3
Total	130

BOWLERS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D.S. Talpade	13	3	43	2
S.N. Mehta	8	1	19	—
C.M. Rana	17	7	36	6
R.R. Wadkar	9	1	25	1
A.N. Gokhale	3	3	—	—

PARSI GYMKHANA vs.
B. K. MARZBAN'S XI.

For the visitors Vijay, Merchant played a great innings of 79 which was more than half the score of the whole side. The whole side was dismissed for 160 runs for which Marshall was mainly responsible, taking 5 wickets for 61 runs. L. P. Jai, scored 35 before he was l.b.w. to Marshall.

The Home side collected 164 runs for the loss of seven wickets, N. D. Marshall scoring 34 and Engineer (not out) 24.

MURZBAN'S XI.

SCORES:—

C.N. Mehta b Marshall	15
G. Irani c Kerawala b Marshall	2
L.P. Jai l.b.w. b Marshall	35
Sata l.b.w. b Engineer	4
V.M. Merchant it Coonana b Nariman	79
Mistry b Marshall	0
Tarapore l.b.w. b Z.R. Irani	2
Shroff ct Engineer b Marshall	10
Shah l.b.w. b Engineer	7
G.B. Gawankar (not out)	0
Naik ct Billimoria b Nariman	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	2
Total	160

BOWLERS:—

	R.	W.
N.D. Marshall	61	5
H.J. Engineer	47	2
C.D. Billimoria	11	—
L.R. Irani	29	1
F.K. Nariman	6	2

PARSI GYMKHANA.

SCORES:—

F.K. Nariman ct Shah Naik	5
L.R. Irani b Naik	15
B.J. Spencer ct Naik Mehta	15
N.D. Marshall ct & b Tarapore	38
D.K. Kapadia b Tarapore	24
H.N. Contractor ct Tarapore b Naik	8
H.J. Engineer (not out)	24
C.D. Billimoria b Tarapore	9
J.D. Coonana (not out)	7
M.J. Vakil and R.D. Kerawala did not bat.	
Byes	16
Leg Byes	3
Total (for 7 wickets)	164

BOWLERS:—

	R.	W.
V.M. Merchant	—	—
C.N. Mehta	19	1
G.B. Gawanker	25	—
Naik	53	3
Shroff	11	—
Tarapore	26	3
Tata	11	—

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs.
B.E.S.T. Co. & GAS CO.
(Combined.)

B.E.S.T. & GAS CO.

SCORES:—

Gonsalves ct Akbar b Kazi	13
Harris b Mohidin	16
G. Richards ct Faizee b Kazi	27
Kombe b Mohidin	39
A.A. Hakim b Mohidin	1
Elishaw ct Mohidin	46
Rodricks b Mohidin	13
Abdul Rehman l.b.w. Mohidin	2
P. Gangaram b Mohiddin	10
B.W. Peel b Laljee	3
Gopal (not out)	0
Byes	4
No balls	1
Total	177

BOWLERS:—

	R.	W.
Kazi	61	2
Akbar	8	—
Mohiddin	37	7
Laljee	27	1
Shafi	5	—
Ismail	14	—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

SCORES:—

A. Khairaz b (b Richards)	33
Ellam ct (b Richards)	14
Shafi ct (b A. Hakim)	33
S.M. Kadri l.b.w. (b A. Rehman	0
S. Mirajali b (b Hakim)	0
A.A. Izzel b (b Hakim)	0
Surti (run out)	0
Mohiddin (not out)	5
Kazi (not out)	12
Y. Laljee and I. Kassan did not bat	
Byes	30
Total	163

BOWLERS:—

	R.	W.
Richards	45	2
A. Hakim	53	3
Pandoo	4	—
Abdul Rehman	31	1

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs.
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

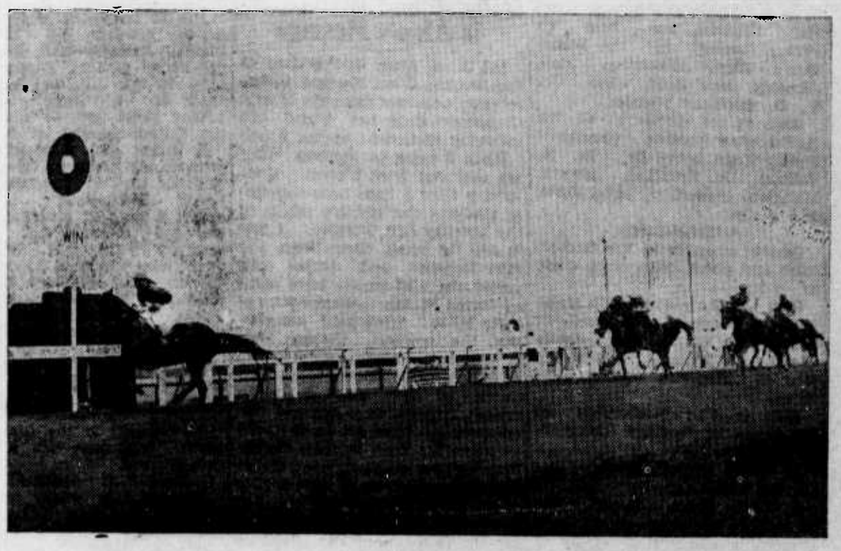
S.H.M. Colah who scored 42 runs for the Gymkhana and K. R. Meherhomji who remained undefeated with 34 were the principal scores for the home side, who beat the Collegians by a margin of four wickets and 26 runs. Meherhomji's was a stolid effort while Colah was as brilliant as ever. None of the visitors exceeded twenty runs individually against the steady bowling of J. Havewalla, and Mistry and the whole side totall-only 97 runs.

B.B. AND C.I. (Traffic) C.C.
B.B. & C.I. (Traffic C.C.

The visitors going in first, scored 121 runs to which B. Gonsalves contributed a useful 41 which included seven fours. None of the remaining batsmen played, Dabholkar and Martin comfortably and the whole side ed only 97 runs.

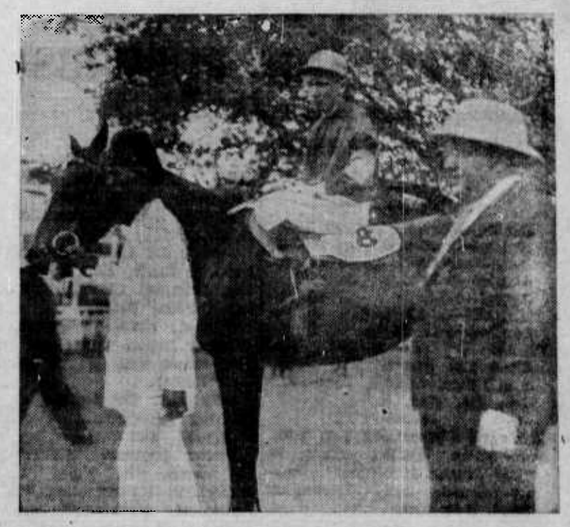
The Home side registered 162 runs for the loss of six wickets and won the game. Dholakia who played for about two hours scored 54 before he retired while Thimaya playing a forceful game collected 34 which included seven fours.

SCENES AT POONA RACES ON SATURDAY



Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer-Up winning the Patiala Plate from "Chanticleer" and "Fancy Free" by five lengths.

Mr. A. Higgin's Ethics (J. W. Brace on) winning the Sandhurst Plate—the biggest event of the day on Saturd ay—from "Westerner" and "Kum Bak".



Cheer-Up (Burn up) being le d in after its victory in the Patiala Plate—a handicap fo r Indian bred horses.

Ethics led in after its victory in the Sandhurst Plate. Ethics paid the highest dividend of the season.

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WALTERS SCORES HIS SEVENTH CENTURY

Farnes Works Havoc With Ball, Captures Seven Wickets And Routs Surrey In Their Second Innings

LONDON, August 18.

Yorkshire is assured of the County Championship for the eighth time in a period of fourteen years.

Voce was exceedingly merry, hitting two sixers, both off Verity over the football stand, and seven four's. He missed his half-a-century by a narrow margin of 2 runs.

Walter's innings of 133 runs was a crisp piece of batting. This is his seventh century of the Season, which is a record for Worcestershire. In a stay of 3-1/2 hours at the wickets, he despatched the ball to the boundary on 16 occasions, incidentally completing his 2,000 runs for the Season for first time.

Farnes routed Surreys in their second innings, capturing 7 wickets at the cost of three runs apiece. He bowled with great speed, and dismissed Squires and Gregory consecutively. He captured three wickets, conceding 19 runs; thereafter making the ball turn both way, he took four more wickets, conceding brace of runs. He bowled unchanged throughout the Surreys' innings, which lasted an hour and ten minutes.

To-day's victory of Essex is their first success again Surrey since the year 1914.

DETAILS

Middlesex to-day was an unfamiliar side. It was captained by Hendren. This is the first time that a professional has captained the headquarters team since Hearne who captained it against Essex at Leyton before the Great War.

Ashdown's innings of 19 lasted one and threequarters hours and included seven boundaries.

In his partnership with Woolley he added 75 runs in as many minutes. Then Woolley and Valentine made capital stand of 99 scored in 50 minutes. Woolley did nothing wrong in his stay at wickets of a little over two and half hours.

Hardhitting was the feature of his innings which included two sixes and six fours. Valentine hit one six and 13 fours.

MEAD AT HIS BEST.

Veteran lefthander Mead was in his best form to-day executing offdrives, cuts and skilful leg strokes. His innings which lasted ten minutes under five hours was not marred by a single chance

In his partnership with Arnold, Mead added 83 runs in 55 minutes for the third wicket. While Arnold hit one six and nine boundaries, Mead reached ropes 20 times.

Hammond has up to now stayed at the wicket for 290 minutes and his chief scoring strokes were accurate hits to the leg side Cook's innings was delightful to watch and he had perfect timing.

During his innings which today lasted five hours he hit one six and no less than 25 fours. Wensley gave display of brilliant batting forcing the pace of scoring. During his stay at the wicket for an hour and a half today he reached boundary 17 times.

Cook-Wensley partnership has up to now produced 173 runs in 90 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Surrey Vs. Middlesex at Oval: Middlesex 188 (Parker four for 37 Fender five for 55) Surrey 89 for four.

Warwickshire Vs. Leicestershire at Birminghami Leicester 196. Warwick 111 for two (Croom 64 (not out).

Kent Vs. Yorkshire at Dover: Kent 332 (Ashdown 59 Valentine 90 Woolley 86 Leyland four for 56). Yorkshire 36 for one.

Lancashire Vs. Nottinghamshire at Manchester: Lancs 230 (Washbrook 61 Voce eight for 55 Notts 52 for two).

Sussex Vs. Worcestershire at Eastbourne: Sussex 412 for six (Cook 185 (not out) Wensley 102 not out).

Glamorgan Vs. Somerset at Cardiff: Glamorgan 333 for six (Dyson 104 E. Davies 82 Duckfield 66 (not out).

Derbyshire Vs. Hampshire at Ilkestoni Hants 396 for six (Arnold 75 Mead 216 (not out).

Gloucestershire Vs. West Indies at Bristoli: Gloucester 454 for six (Barnett 60 Lyon 69 Hammond 195 (not out).

Essex Vs. Northamptonshire at Southend: Northants 176 (Timms 86 Nichols five for 46). Essex 175 for five (Crawley 101 not out).

WORLD'S FASTEST ROAD RACE

Stanley Woods Wins Ulster Motor Cycle Tourist-Trophy For Fourth Time

BELFAST, Aug. 19.

The Ulster Motor Cycle Tourist Trophy, the fastest road race in the world was held to-day.

Hundred thousand persons watched a very thrilling race. There were many hairbreadth escape and minor accidents but no fatalities in twentymile Clady circuit including five rightangle bands and humpback bridge.

Several lap records were broken. Stanley Woods, riding Norton won the trophy for the fourth time averaging 87 point 43 miles per hour 246 miles course.—Reuter.

DECCAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Royal West Kents Annex Trophy

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

Enthusiastic scenes marked the conclusion of the All-India Deccan Foot-ball Tournament when the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kents stationed at Secunderabad, convincingly beat Hyderabad Combined by 6 goals to 2 to annex the trophy.

The Winners, who are Southern India Champions, gave full measure for their victory. Hyderabad Combined fought back every inch and though they retired beaten were in no way disgraced.

The game opened with a well-concerted attack by the Hyderabad Combined and a goal seemed certain but the West Kents goalie cleared a fine drop goal from Shamsherkhan.

The Indians maintained pressure but the soldier counter-attacked forcing them to fall back.

In the fourteenth minute West Kents drew first blood through White at Centre Forward, who scored from close quarters. Three more goals were added in this half through Jameson, Rossiter and White.

The Indians strove hard to reduce margin and half-time saw them bombarding the West Kents goal without success.

From the resumption White went on his own to score the fifth goal.

Hyderabadis, unimpressed by this opponents lead of five goals, made a fine recovery and Afeef Ahmad, who was playing a sparkling game, scored the first goal for his side. Spurred by this success the Indians returned to the attack and from a pass from Anwer, Shamsher Khan scored the second and last goal for his side to further decrease the margin.

Thereafter however a penalty in favour of the West Kents saw White add the six and last goal for his side who thus won by four goals.

The West Kents, who will now make the journey to Bombay to participate in the Rovers Tournament which they won in 1931, are highly fancied locally to repeat the feat this year and thus add to their bag of cups for the current season which includes among others the Deccan District Championship and the Ashe Gold Cup.

At the conclusion of the match Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, presented the Cup to the winning team and silver medals to the runners-up.—A. P.

NUTHALL BEATS MARBLE

Lawn Tennis Singles Championship

HILLS, Aug. 19.

In the quarterfinals of Aemrican Lawn Tennis Singles Championship Miss Betty Nuthall beat Miss Alice Marble (America) 6/3 6/0 7/5 and Mrs. Wills-moody beat Miss Mary Heeley 6/0 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

PROGRESSIVE FLYING CLUB

Over 200 Members Take Keen Interest In Ahmedabad Institution

The Secretary of the Kathiawar Flying Club limited Ahmedabad writes:—

The Kathiawar Flying Club originated due to the self-less enterprise of Mr. M. D. Mehta of the well-known firm of The Motor House (Guj) Ltd., Ahmedabad. Mr. Mehta who took a Continental tour in September 1931 saw the progress made in Great Britain and all over the continent in Aviation and the enthusiasm of the public in aviation. Air Taxis being available all over. Mr. Mehta himself used Air-Travel in most of his business trips.

It was at this instance that Mr. Mehta placed an order for two Aeroplanes while in England and on his return his first attempt was to form a Flying Club in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Up to this time there was only one Aeroplane in Gujarat and that was the Local Barenet Sir Chinubhai's. After the inauguration of the Flying Club, it was Sir Chinubhai, who is himself a very keen flying enthusiast and who holds Pilot's "A" License, generously placed at the Club's disposal, his own Hangar for the exclusive use of the Kathiawar Flying Club.

HUGE SUCCESS.

The progress of the Club, though slow, in my opinion has been a huge success. The creation of airmindedness amongst the public took no time and many people daily flock to see flying and take joy rides and many of them take advantage of the Social Club attached to the Flying Club by becoming Members of the Club. The public of Ahmedabad who hitherto knew nothing of Air-Travel take advantage of Taxi Flying offered by the Club. Many people and businessmen having very little time at their disposal and who want to cover their business and other trips and engagements within a limited time at their disposal are very enthusiastic in preferring Air-Travel.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the Club has risen very rapidly and now we have as near as 200 Members most of whom take very keen interest in the Flying facilities offered. A committee of Management has been formed and the Club is Registered under The Indian Companies Act of 1913, limiting the liability of the Members to a nominal sum of Rs. 20.

RAJKOT'S QUOTA.

The Chief of Rajkot who took no time to get himself air-minded, placed at the Disposal of the Club a 600 yards by 600 yards piece of land for the exclusive use of the Club as its Aerodrome at Rajkot Civil Station, where the Club has built Hangars, Shade and Members' pavilion at a considerable cost. The Club's Aerodrome at Rajkot maintains regular supplies of Fuel and Oil and also machanical assistance for all aviators all facilities are arranged as at other principal aerodrome in India.

CLUB'S OFFER TO GOVT.

A noteworthy recent development in the Club's activities may be considered amongst the progress of the Club. The Club offered to Government a proposal for carrying mails from Ahmedabad to Rajkot via Limbdi... and the Government took no time to accept the proposal. The recent inauguration of the Indian Trans-continental Airways which carry mails from Karachi onwards to Calcutta covers almost the northern side and with the Tata Air Mail Service serving Karachi Ahmedabad, Bombay Bellary and Madras... and the recent development about extending the route to Ceylon should certainly be considered as Air Mail being used almost throughout India. There is also a report in the press, of late, that Mr. Baber Mirza, the Hyderabad aviator, who has recently opened the Deccan Flying Club is negotiating with the Government for carrying mails: then why we in Gujarat should not be covered. Negotiations with the Government has been nearly completed and in all probability the service will commence from 1st of September 1933.

Within the short period of the Club's existance five members were trained by the Club for Pilot's A License and who were awarded the Government of India Pilot's A License and the Certificate of the Aero Club of India and Burma.

The Club has constructed (the completion of which is shortly expected) a New spacious Hangar with space for storing six to 8 Aircrafts.

Messrs. Burmah Shell have almost completed negotiations for erecting an underground Storage Tank and Kerbside Petrol Pump in the Club Hangar.

This club also renders service to the Tata Air Mail Service by way of Fuel supplies and other skilled assistance on their inward and outward journeys.

JAIPUR POLO TEAM'S SUCCESS

Beats Strong West England Team

(SPECIAL CABLE;)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Jaipur Polo Team defeated the strong West England team in the West Somerset tournament, on Dunster Lawns, by 13 to 3.

The Maharaja of Jaipur was the brilliant defender.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1933

TRIFLING WITH TRAGEDY

The communique issued by the Government of India with regard to Gandhiji's fast makes painful reading. Here is on the one hand a man, whose greatness even the Government of India will not deny, asking fos nothing more than the continuance of the facilities for social reform work which had been conceded to him in jail last year and without which he feels life to be impossible. There is on the other hand a Government admitting that an appeal from Gandhiji for humanitarian work deserves special consideration and that he should be given "reasonable" facilities for such work, but arguing that the facilities claimed are unreasonable, though they had been granted before. In other words, there is no hitch on a point of principle nor any legal difficulty which Government are powerless to get over. The difference is with regard to a point of detail,—the precise concessions to be given to Gandhiji. And yet on these minor points of detail, a life and death issue depends.

UNCONVINCING.

If certain concessions could be granted before, as being quite reasonable, why should they be grudged now? Government's attempt to answer this question is as petty as it is unconvincing. They contend that Gandhiji was a State prisoner before but a common one now. The difference is due only to the procedure they have chosen to follow on different occasions, but his latest offence, from their own point of view, is surely no worse than that which he had committed or was expected to commit before. It cannot be urged that Government have no discretionary power in dealing with common prisoners as they have in dealing with State prisoners. If Government have the power to give Gandhiji the facilities that are already conceded to him, they have certainly the power to go a little further.

SURPRISING.

If, however, they take their stand on the reasonableness of facilities, we can only express our astonishment that what was reasonable a few months ago has become unreasonable now. Government would themselves readily admit that Gandhiji at no time abused the facilities given him before. They plead, however, that "protests were made at that time on behalf of the orthodox Hindu community who did not agree with Mr. Gandhi's policy in this matter against his being allowed facilities to conduct a public campaign in jail."

This plea might be used if the principle of allowing facilities at all were in dispute, but to advance it in defence of the limitation of facilities seems frivolous. It is based too, on the surprising assumption that the orthodox Hindu community want Gandhiji to be kept in jail as a close prisoner. Whatever the orthodox community felt about Gandhiji's policy, it has never grudged the opportunity given him to pursue it even as a prisoner. If a few individuals were so mean as to do that, Government should not insult the orthodox community as a whole by regarding them as its representatives.

UNREASONABLE!

"It might well be argued", says the communique, "that Mr. Gandhi, having now, after a period of freedom, courted imprisonment again on a purely political issue, should not be allowed any special treatment." But this again, is a bad and an unreasonable argument. For if the facilities in jail depend upon the issue on which one courts imprisonment, Gandhiji, having courted imprisonment on both the last occasions on a purely political issue, and the same one, should surely be given, the same concessions that he was given before.

The Government of India betray an unworthy mentality when they offer to release Gandhiji to enable him to do Harijan service without let or hindrance if he gives up political work and abandons civil disobedience. Incidentally it may be pointed out that, if Gandhiji is given the facilities he has asked for, there is a reasonable chance of a considerable number of Congressmen diverting their energies from Civil Disobedience to Harijan service or similar constructive work. But the way the Government are dealing with him is hardly likely to hasten the peace which, we presume, Government have at heart. If they care more for peace than for prestige, they should give Gandhiji as prisoner every facility it is possible for them to give, so long as he does not encourage civil disobedience.

TRAGEDY?

It is necessary to warn Government against being misled by the restraint that the public may display, despite the shocking news of one more fast by Gandhiji and the grave reports of his failing health. The people have been led by recent events to believe that somehow he will succeed and Government will come to a settlement with him at least in this small matter, before it is too late. In a sense this is a compliment to Government. We trust they will deserve it. But there is a risk in the public being too optimistic in dealing with a Government which makes a high point of prestige. It is necessary to point out to them the danger of their policy. Without further delay, we hope they will have the wisdom to withdraw the restrictions they have imposed. They cannot justify adherence to them in view of the tragedy which such obstinacy may involve.

Radical Reform Needed

The Government Resolution on the administration of Land Revenue in the Bombay Presidency states that, the "most noteworthy feature" of the year was that, though the prices of agricultural produce in 1930-31 were low enough in all conscience, in 1931-32 they not only showed no tendency to rise, "but in some cases declined still further." As a result of this the agriculturists were hard hit, as the resolution is frank enough to admit. But the Government revenue showed no abatement, except to a very negligible extent. Most of the suspensions made in 1931-32 were a legacy of the previous years and remissions were microscopic compared to the total demand.

In the Northern Division the past year's "authorised" arrears were Rs. 22,82,079 and this year's suspension figure was Rs. 21,53,930, while in the Central and Southern Divisions the total remissions amounted to Rs. 3,07,663, as against the total revenue collection of Rs. 2,74,46,545. This shows how very niggardly the Government have been in their remissions and suspensions, and how very difficult it must have been for the poor agriculturists to meet the inexorable demands of the Government. We are not surprised that, in some of the Districts in the Presidency, where the fall in prices of agricultural and garden produce reached new low levels, there should have been trouble in the payment of Land Revenue to the Government.

NOTHING DONE

The Government Resolution naively admits that, as the slump was world wide "no purely local remedy was feasible," which means they did practically nothing, except in the matter of paying Land Revenue and Tagavi the result of which we have shown already. In the Northern Division as against "current consolidated demand" of Rs. 1,18,06,848 the collections amounted to Rs. 1,17,32,779—the sum total of Government efforts at relieving distress in that unfortunate Division! In two other Divisions the same conditions obtained more or less.

Of the net total demand of Rs. 396 lakhs only about 2 1-4 lakhs remained as "unauthorised arrears", the resolution tells us, as against five lakhs in the year previous. And yet we are told "there was no notable increase in the number of coercive steps taken," which again shows that the Indian agriculturist is at all times prepared to sacrifice himself and his family to meet the Government demand, or that even in normal times "coercive steps" are rather the rule than the exception. The extent of the prevailing distress can be seen from the number of agriculturists who actually live on the land. Their number is 80 per cent and the area in their possession is 75 per cent. The condition of the agriculturists was never worse than in the last few years, and they got little or no relief from the authorities, except what we have already indicated

CASE OF KANARA

We shall now go from the general to the particular, and take the instance of Kanara District which has been so much in the eyes of the public. The Report admits that Kanara was declared as a "special tract" owing to the backward condition of agriculturists "in respect of indebtedness and poverty". Then again "Kanara was again responsible for the large increase in the number of cases where coercion was applied and the number rose from 107 to 808. In these cases "distraint and sale of moveables" were the order of the day.

Is it surprising that the people of Kanara should be unwilling to pay the Government revenue demand because it is humanly impossible though we are assured with satisfaction that "Coercive measures to recover the arrears are in progress," in Siddapur and Ankola Talukas of the District. There were flag marches, as aids to the payment of Land Revenue, we suppose and to inculcate the necessary amount of loyal feeling among the people! Besides other adventures in this direction the Royal Armoured Tank Corps visited the Belgaum District and a flag march was conducted in the Sampagaon and Parasgad Taiukas "The Tanks also visited the Kanara and Dharwar Districts" We have no doubt these measures had the desired effect in inducing people to pay their arrears, though according to the Government admission, the condition of the agriculturists was never worse economically.

ELOQUENT TESTIMONY

The few quotations we have given eloquently testify to the poverty of the masses and the means resorted to by the Government to make them meet the revenue demand. We can well appreciate the reluctance of the Government to make Land Revenue subject to the general supervision of the Legislative Council, as desired by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. If it were done, even our present legislatures, over-weighted as they are with extra-loyal Government supporters, would not have allowed the District Officials to press down the agriculturist with their perpetual demands which show no falling off, whether the season is good or bad. More than anything else the revenue policy requires to be radically reformed and regularised; it must never in future be left to the sweet will or the vagaries of the District Officers whose word is law with the Government. The greatest danger to the country lies in the present Land Revenue policy, which is creating more and more discontent among the people.

SOLAR ECLIPSE

Myth And Legend Behind Phenomena

(BY C. B. V.)

In his mighty conflict with the powers of darkness, the Sun will have behind him the prayers of millions in India and elsewhere. The belief that the eclipse is caused by Rahu who strives to devour the Sun is very widely held by many Hindus and has its origin in the story of the conflict of the Devas and Asuras for world-sovereignty.

WAR OF GODS AND DEMONS

It is related in the epics that "Amrita" or the divine nectar was required by the Gods who were in danger of being overwhelmed by the Demons. Vishnu, to whom prayers were offered, commanded that the ocean should be churned for "Amrita". But the labour was beyond the strength of the Gods and Vishnu induced the Demons to help them in winning the nectar for the benefit of the world.

And the Gods and Asuras made Mt. Mandara their churning staff and Vasuki, the divine serpent, the cord, and set about churning the main for "Amrita". The Asuras held Vasuki by the head and the Devas by the tail. As a result of the mighty agitation caused by churning the sea of milk brought forth butter. Then the Moon emerged from the ocean; then the Apsaras, followed by Lakshmi whom Vishnu later took to spouse. Vishnu's white steed and the gleaming gem which the God wears in his breast—Kaustubha—followed in order. Then came Dhanwantri, the great healer, carrying in his hand a golden cup brimming with "Amrita." Next arose the white elephant, Airavata, which Indra took for himself. The churning still went on until the blue, devastating poison appeared and began to flow over the earth, blazing like a flame mixed with fumes. To save the world from destruction, Shiva swallowed the poison and held it in his throat. From that time he was called Nilakanta, "the blue-throated".

VENDETTA AGAINST SUN AND MOON

Meanwhile, the Demons contended with the Gods for the possession of the beautiful Goddess, Lakshmi, and the "Amrita." But Vishnu assumed a bewitching female form, and so charmed the Asuras that they presented the "Amrita" to that fair lady.

Vishnu immediately gave the "Amrita" to the Gods, amongst whom Rahu and the twin-demon Kethu had crept unobserved in the guise of the Gods. The trick was only discovered when they had partaken of the nectar which had barely reached their throats when the Sun and the Moon informed Vishnu, who immediately cut off their heads with his discus. From that time has arisen the deadly enmity between the dismembered heads of Rahu and Kethu and the Sun and Moon, whom the twin

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

GROUNDLESS FEAR.

The British Press has good reason to hail the Reserve Bank Scheme as a triumph of sound economics and statesmanship.

The scheme suits British interests admirably, as, in fact, it was intended to do.

But those who wish to have it both ways have still some fears. The "Economist," for instance, is afraid of the White Paper condition that the Reserve Bank should not be established until the normal export surplus is restored. It fears that the insistence on the condition might incite the Indian legislature to resort to unduly protectionist measures.

The fear is groundless. The present Government and the present legislature will under no circumstances carry their protectionist policy to the extent of injuring British interests.

If there should be any delay in the restoration of the normal export surplus, Sir Samuel Hoare will only make that an excuse for postponing—or rather attempting to postpone—central responsibility.

INDIAN COTTON GROWER SOLD!

The news from London that Lancashire is proposing to buy 20,000 bales of Indian cotton "which will be spun and wopen in Lancashire and re-exported to India to be marketed in co-operation with Indian growers" will be received with mixed feelings in this country.

Japan normally buys about 15 lakhs of bales of Indian cotton and the consignment proposed to be purchased by Lancashire is next to nothing and will not relieve the anxiety of Indian cotton growers, who are witnessing a precipitate-fall in their market.

If this is all that Lancashire can do for India, we have no hesitation in saying that the Indian cotton grower has been sold. He has been sacrificed for the sake of a few millowners in Bombay, who even now are unable to make good.

Where is the sense in sending Indian cotton to Britain, manufacturing it there and then re-exporting it to India for sale to the cotton growers in the districts? Why should they buy dearer foreign cloth, simply for the sake of Lancashire manufacturers, and sell them their own cotton at cheap prices for the sake of Bombay millowners?

ACADEMIC FREAK.

It is difficult to see why the Senate threw out Mr. D. G. Dalvi's excellent motion for the physical training of College students, which would have given them compulsory training for 100 half-hours

No sane argument can be brought against the proposition and none was brought. We fail to appreciate the attack of Dr. Wheeler, who was so sorry that a censure motion could not be brought against the Syndicate! He seems to be an academic freak.

No amount of money spent on the physical training of young students can be called a waste. The fact is that Indian students do not take sufficient advantage in their college days of the facilities for building up of their bodies. They should be forced to take some sort of exercise.

In Europe sports and physical training are encouraged by every means, and we do not know why they should not be in India.

The matter should not be left here, but must be taken up again until the University recognises that a healthy body is as necessary as a healthy mind.

STATUS QUO.

Even the Separationists in the Burma Legislative Council are reported to have severely criticised Sir Samuel Hoare's memorandum prepared on the basis of separation.

But the discussion had no reality about it because the Council was precluded from rejecting the memorandum and the Anti-Separationists had walked out of it.

A British Separationist paper like the "Rangoon Gazette" has to admit that the Council debate, being only one-sided, can be of little value to the Secretary of the State.

We generally endorse our contemporary's view, that "if Burma cannot definitely, record an opinion on the Premier's scheme whether she likes it or not, then as a province of India she must automatically become a unit in the Indian Federation."

We would however remind everyone concerned that the last session of the Council unequivocally rejected the Premier's constitution, as admitted by Sir Samuel himself.

SARDA ACT SCANDAL.

The laxity with which the Sarda Act is being enforced in many parts of the country is scandalous and has made the Act a dead letter.

In a case tried at Vizagapatam last week the bride was only four years of age and the bridegroom was only ten. But the Magistrate only fined the bride's father Rs. 25 and the priest Rs. 50 Perhaps he thinks the punishment should fit the age of the wretched children thus victimised.

In another case in which the bride was barely seven years of age her father and the bridegroom were fined only Rs. 25 each.

Similar instances can be easily multiplied. They have hardly any deterrent effect on those who are bent upon defying the Act.

If the Magistrates cannot be persuaded to take a sterner view of such offences, the law itself must be made far more strict.

Readers' Views

HINT TO THE ACTING DEAN

From "Patawala."

The sands have hardly dried, when to my utter dismay I marked another tide of criticism advancing towards the K. E. M. in the issue of your paper of the 17th inst. Sir, whenever I heard of Dr. Khanolker as a teacher, from his students they had nothing but a word of praise for him. I had an impression of his being very popular, and unsurpassable teacher, with kind heart and sympathetic attitude towards his students. Sir, when I read the various articles appearing in your journal from time to time, I was rather shocked and the worst of its kind was the scandal about the K. E. M. mystery.

Keeping in view the considerable influence that Dr. Khanolker wielded then, no sane person can believe that such a metamorphosis could take place in such a short span of time, however one has to swallow this bitter pill also. That incidents like the "K.E.M. mystery" should happen under the very nose of Ag. Dean, and the miscreant apparently be let off and an innocent student punished severely, puzzles the reader. Why a certain set of people should enjoy so much privilege in an institution, one fails to understand, but apparently one is led to believe that this discrimination might be the result of certain wrong and biased reports carried to the Ag. Dean, by certain self-interested, unscrupulous persons who, in order to take revenge of their personal grudges, do not hesitate even for a moment to tell the filthiest, i.i.e., and thus prejudice the authorities against certain individuals.

Now that the Ag. Dean, has come to know the plain truth, one hopes that he would not hesitate to revise his orders and receive the student back in the institution with a generous heart.

No Change At Mangrol

From Jamaluddin Makhmoor.

Weather has begun to change. Season is also changing. Change, we find in everything and everywhere. The other day the Mighty Willingdon was here for a change —not the change of heart. The great Gandhi might also change. Everything is changing and changeable. Yet alas! no change at Mangrol. Why? What is this obstinacy?

I know the veteran Chief personally. He is a good and wise ruler, kind and courteous, very astute very shrewd, by far more amiable more accessible than many others of the Princely Order and is also not hunted by any ghost of the false prestige as many others do. What is then this callousness. What made him so unscrupulously adamant. The people who loved him are crying in vain. The mischievous Firman is still there!

I call it mischievous intentionally. I know it will hurt the feelings of Durbar Sahab who was once my master. But then truth is truth and sometimes it must be told, no matter what the consequences. I call it mischievous, because it has done a thousand and one mischiefs. It has depopularised the most popular Chief. It has disturbed the communal harmony existing from time immemorial. It has disseminated germs of dissension all through Gujarat and Kathiawad, and provides ample materials for the mischief mongers who are always in search of such nasty things for their own communal purposes.

I admit if the Firman had been issued in some free and advanced country the people might have hailed it with Hallelujah. But it is India, poor and unfortunate land of diversities ruled over by a third party, who unfortunately still believes in the ruthless policy of 'Divide and Rule. Notwithstanding all its beauties the Firman is nothing but mischievous and has been condemned as such not only by the poor Jains but by all right thinking and honest people.

It allows music before mosques. Would the Mangrol Musalmans tolerate it? It has already been condemned even by those enthusiastic friends who have supported the Durbar Sahab only for the sake of support. It allows cow killing at Mangrol. Can any Hindu ever tolerate it? Even Kantilal and Gatha will not approve of it. If they say so they deceive themselves and none other. The logical conclusion therefore, is that the entire Firman is condemnable all round and must be withdrawn before it is too late.

Its latest blessings are the equally mischievous Ordinances recently introduced there in the land of love and peace. They do also deserve the same fate. Durbar Sahab must also cry a halt to the state servants at least not to indulge indiscriminately in abusive propaganda that is being carried on by some of them with no other motive than to gain undeserved favours in the court. It will only provoke retaliation that is always ravageous. It is never too late to mend and we believe the Durbar Sahab would now lead rather than be mislead any more by the surrounding people.

SORRY ! YOUNG MAN !

From "Scrutator."

"A Muslim youth of Hyderabad" has done me the honour of asking me to reveal my identity. I am afraid I cannot accede to his request, because I see no point in it.

But I can tell him why I have chosen to remain anonymous. If I had signed my articles, a majority of the people in Hyderabad would never have cared to read them, because I am a mere nobody and the unfortunate tendency in Hyderabad is to judge things from the point of view of "who says it?" instead of julging from the point of view of "what is said." I was anxious that my trash should, at least, be read by Hyderabadis. Hence the anonymity.

My humble advice to this young friend is that he should cease bothering as to who has been making a fool of himself behind the mask of "Scrutator." If all that I have been writing about is purely personal and imaginary, then he should simply pass on and do something more useful than finding out a silly writer's name. Or if he happens to be a benevolently-disposed young man, let him do me the favour of correcting me. I will never be slow in owning my mistakes and making proper amends.

Oh! how I wish I were wrong!

As for the "new role of reforming the Muslim youth", I do not mind confessing that I am the wreck who is portrayed there. If the cap fits my young friend, I have no objection if he wears it too. If not, I expect him, at least, to sympathise with me, if he cannot assume the "role" that he is trying to foist on me.

Cheerio! Young friend!

"Responsive Cooperation"

From M. S. Rajadhyax.

Some of the advocates of "Responsive Co-operation" are, once again after the conclusion of the Poona Conference trying their best to revive that policy with the object to capture the Councils.

Fortunately at least for the Responsivists the name of the late Lokmanya Tilak is linked with the phrase "Responsive Co-operation," as it is believed he was the author of that phrase. The specific meaning of "Responsive Co-operation" as explained and defined by Lok. Tilak as it is known to the public, means "Co-operation wherever possible and obstruction whenever necessary."

This policy of Lok. Tilak had never in my humble opinion came in practice fully. The followers of Lok Tilak and those who formed the "Responsive Co-operation Party," which I believe is extinct and specially the Poona School of thought, after their leader's death, have wrongly interpreted the meaning of the phrase "Responsive Co-operation" as it was preached and practised by those who were responsible for forming that Party; was quite the contrary to the principle and meaning of the phrase. The conduct and attitude of these Responsivists was most disgusting. Their co-operation was of the type of confirmed co-operators. They offered their co-operation not only "wherever possible" but for ever and obstructed never. And that is why I think "the Bombay Chronicle" has rightly called this Party the "Co-operation-at-any-price Party."

It is said by some that the "Chronicle", also advocates the capturing at the legislatures. There is nothing wrong in reviving the policy of Responsive Co-operation in other words the Tilak Policy. But it should be remembered that "Chronicle's" advocacy of councils entry is a part of the programme along with constructive programmes of Swadeshi, Harijan problem, rural education, literacy of the masses and etc. Therefore, those who are only after self-interest can talk of entering the Councils at present juncture.

There is a vast difference between the "Chronicle" policy of Council entry and of the Responsivists. It can be rightly said that the "Chronicle's" policy is the policy "to give fight on all fronts" to those who are denying the freedom of the country. Naturally the "Chronicle" wants the co-operation of all parties to achieve this object and not the Co-operation of the "Responsive Co-operation" brand of Poona.

TACTICS OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT EXPOSED

Magistrate's Strictures In Case In Which Charge Against Bombay Shopkeeper Of Importing Tobacco, Without Permit, From Bandra Fails

The unworthy tactics adopted by the prosecution in an Excise case, were unmasked by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, in his judgment ordering the acquittal of John S. Martin and another who were charged under section 19 of the Abkari Act, for illegally importing tobacco from Bandra into Bombay. His Worship disbelieved the prosecution witnesses and characterised their evidence as worthless and unreliable.

Referring to the evidence of one Anthony Fernandes for the prosecution, His Worship observed "Anthony Fernandes who was employed in the Bidi Shop of the accused at Bandra in February was served with summons for the defence, and he made his statement before the defence pleader. Prosecution had not taken his statement, nor cited him as a witness, as he did not support the prosecution case. Curiously enough when some witnesses were examined for the prosecution in Dadar Court, accused and this witness had fallen out, as accused No. 1 filed a complaint of theft of certain gunny bags of tobacco against him in Bandra Police Court.

So taking advantage of this witness's animosity with accused, John S. Martin, the prosecution recorded his statement on May 10 and he was called as a prosecution witness to support prosecution case and to show that the accused took away two bags on February 2."

"CONFLICTING AND UNNATURAL EVIDENCE."

"In my opinion" said His Worship "no reliance could be placed on a witness who obviously did not support the prosecution case at the earliest opportunity, who had made his statement for the defence then, and when he quarrelled with the accused subsequently he comes forward and gives evidence against the accused."

"The result of all this conflicting and unnatural evidence is that prosecution has not proved satisfactorily and beyond reasonable doubt that accused John S. Martin and his servant accused No. 2 had brought two bags of tobacco from Bandra to Bombay on the night of February 2, in a taxi-car bearing No. X/6989", was the observation made by His Worship on the evidence of the prosecution.

MID-NIGHT CHASE.

The case for the prosecution was launched at the instance of Supervisor Anthony Dyer of the Tobacco Warehouse, Bombay, who stated that on the night of February 2 at 11-30 p.m. one Camillo Vaz, a total stranger to him, came to his house at Santa Cruz and gave him information that a taxi-car carrying two bags of tobacco had gone from Bandra to Bombay. He promptly left the house without making any further inquiries and driving in the taxi-car brought by the informant picked up Sub-Inspector Vijayakar of Bandra Excise Department, and drove straight to Grant Road, Bombay, where on arriving a little after midnight, the informant pointed out the shop of the accused John S. Martin. He went into the shop and found one bag of tobacco, and later another bag in the kitchen. A complaint was lodged at the Central Excise Station, Bombay, and a prosecution started at Dadar.

For the prosecution it was stated by Mr. Dyer that at the time he arrived at the shop there was no taxi car opposite the shop, and also he denied that he knew John Madrassi, the driver of the car in which he came to Bombay on that night. He also maintained that he did not know Camillo Vaz prior to that night. In cross-examination, Supervisor Dyer went back on these statements, and admitted that he knew Camillo Vax and also John Madrassi as the driver of the car.

Camillo Vaz in his evidence stated that Inspector Dyer had paid him Rs. 30 and Sub-Inspector Vijayakar had paid him Rs. 20. He also denied that he gave any information to Inspector Dyer on that night, and stated that the information was given to him by John Madrassi, who the defence had alleged was an avowed enemy of the first accused and the evil genius behind the whole prosecution case.

"WORTHLESS MEN."

Commenting on this evidence in his judgment, the Magistrate observed: "Mr. Dyer says Camillo Vaz gave him information and also brought the taxi car of John Madrassi. Now John Madrassi, as admitted by him, has been on unfriendly terms with the accused as at the instance of the accused on a complaint made by him with regard to the detention of certain bags of tobacco entrusted to him, he was detained in the Police lock-up at Bandra for the night. John Madrassi would, therefore, naturally, think of taking revenge on accused No. 1 and that he did think, can be seen from the evidence of Camillo Vaz, who says that John Madrassi promised to pay him Rs. 25 in order to get the accused into trouble."

His Worship further observed "Whatever Camillo Vaz might have led Mr. Dyer to believe, in the witness box he turned a somersault and was hostile to the prosecution, and said that he did not give any information to Mr. Dyer but merely accompanied John Madrassi, and John Madrassi pointed out everything to Mr. Dyer. No reliance can, therefore, be placed on the evidence of such a man or on the evidence of John Madrassi, an equally worthless man" was the scathing remark made by the Magistrate when reviewing the evidence for the prosecution in his judgment.

THE TAXI-STORY.

The evidence of the taxi driver of car No. X/6989 was totally disbelieved by the Magistrate, who said that it is unbelieveable that a taxi-driver of Bombay could plead that he had no knowledge of time. His Worship held on the evidence before him that the taxi-car never went to Bandra, on that night, nor did it bring any tobacco in it, but that he had come there at the instigation of John Madrassi to give evidence to get the accused into trouble.

DEFENCE CASE.

For the defence it was stated that the accused had never left Bombay on the night in question and that the tobacco seized belonged to a part of the stock imported from Mangalore. Mr. Silva, defence Counsel, submitted that the whole prosecution was engineered by John Madrassi and the evidence tendered by Supervisor Dyer was full of material contradictions. He stated that Supervisor Dyer had tried to keep out John Madrassi from appearing as a witness in the case for the prosecution, and it was only at the instance of the Court that the witness was summoned.

Why should this officer, who has admitted that he is only a Supervisor of the Tobacco Warehouse at Bombay with power of general supervision of the shops and residing at Santa Cruz set out at 11-30 p.m. on an information given, as he tried to make the Court to believe by a total stranger, go in pursuit of a car without even taking the precaution to varify his informant's source of information.

UNRELIABLE WITNESSES.

Why should Supervisor Dyer try to suppress the name of John Madrassi—these were the pointed question put by the defence counsel. His submission was that Supervisor Dyer and Sub-Inspector Vijayakar have been duped by John Madrassi and made the conscious or unconscious tools of his vengeance on the accused. He submitted that all the prosecution witness were unreliable, and the tactics practised by the prosecution was reprehensible.

WAS INFORMATION BONA-FIDE?

In acquitting the accused his Worship observed that the issue was a narrow one. It was common ground that Supervisor Dyer visited the tobacco shop, at Grant Road, after midnight, on Feb. 2, and found one gunny bag containing tobacco in the shop, and another in the kitchen. The issue, therefore, is whether the prosecution has proved conclusively that those bags containing tobacco were imported by the accused from Bandra into Bombay on the night of February 2. Ordinarily, the Magistrate stated, if a car bringing tobacco was seen and followed to its destination it would be an easy matter. Or if it was seized when bringing tobacco, and the tobacco was found in it. But as in this case, none of the courses was followed, although it was open to them who gave information, if it was "bona-fide." It is proved His Worship observed, that the information given to Mr. Dyer came from an avowed enemy of the accused who through Camille Vaz and another taxi-driver attempted to bring home the guilt on the accused.

CASE NOT PROVED

The Magistrate accepted the statement of defence witness, Mr. Barucha that the accused was actually in Bombay on the day, and at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed at Bandra, and that no taxi-cas was engaged by the accused to go to Bandra on that tay. His Worship, therefore, held that the prosecution had failed to prove that accused J. S. Martin and Malingappa had illegally imported tobacco from Bandra.

Inspector Udwadia prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. S B. de Silva defended the accused.

For the last 20 years Herbert Rupe, of Bucyrus, Ohio, has been searching for his lost sisters. He has just found them. They had been living at a town only 18 miles away from Bucyrus.

RIGHTS OF LEGISLATURES

Indian Bodies To Be Placed On Same Footing As Dominions

CANADA MODEL

Submission of Memorandum to J. P. C. with Opinion of Simla Conference.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

There has been discussion in political quarters here for some time regarding the absence of any reference in the White Paper or other papers connected with constitutional reforms to the procedure rights and privileges of the Indian legislatures.

This is a sphere in which no interests as such require to be safeguarded, and Indian legislatures, it is suggested, can be placed on the same footing as the Dominions.

It is understood that the question was discussed by the Presidents' Conference, which concluded its session here yesterday and that the opinion of the conference was that a memorandum be submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the subject suggesting that the Canadian model be followed.—A. P.

AT GRIPS WITH ARMED DACOITS

Police In Shooting Affray With "Racketeers" In Lahore

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

2 dacoits were killed and a third was wounded in an engagement between a police party and 3 dacoits, according to a report in a local paper. It is stated that the 3 dacoits were a terror to the countryside in Bahawalpur and Bikaner.

On the receipt of information that 3 dacoits were hiding in a house in a village 10 miles away from Bahawalnagar, a police party under the Deputy Superintendent of police went to the place and surrounded the house. The dacoits finding escape impossible opened fire on the police party. The latter returned fire and after an engagement lasting several hours, it was found that two of the absconders had been killed and the third wounded.

There were no casualties on the side of the police. The dacoits who had been evading arrest for a long time are reported to have been well armed with muskets and revolvers.—A. P.

P. B. COLUMN'S ACTIVITY

Area Beyond Nahaki Pass Reconnoitred On Saturday Morning

NO SIGN OF ENEMY

Column withdraws at noon and Returns without incident In the afternoon.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A report from the Frontier states that the Peshawar Brigade Column which left Ghalanai Camp yesterday morning at 2 a.m. for the purpose of reconnoitring the area beyond the Nahaki Pass crossed the Pass and reconnditred the area beyond.

There was no sign of the enemy which had been reported in the neighbourhood, and all the local villagers were seen doing their normal business.

Air reconnoissance also reports no sign of the enemy in this area. The column withdrew at noon and returned in the afternoon without any incident.

BLOCKADE DUE TO RAIN

Heavy rain fell yesterday, and the road from Pirkala which is on the Peshawar Subkudar Road to Dand, was temporarily blocked on account of the rain, but it is not known to what extent the rain has damaged the camel track beyond Dand to Ghalanai.—A. P.

MR. ANEY REMOVED TO NAGPUR JAIL

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Mr. M. S. Aney, who was sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment at Akola last week, was brought to Nagpur, this morning, by the Calcutta Mail. He was taken to the Nagpur Centra Jail.—A. P.

SOLAR ECLIPSE

(Continued From Page 6.)

demons pursue with relentless malignance.

On the day of the eclipse, Rahu or the Mahagraha, whose circle is 12,000 leagues (diameter) by 42,000 leagues (circumference) strives to devour the Sun. Prayers are offered and austerities performed with the object of enabling the Sun to emerge triumphant from the struggle,—a struggle which must have been watched with anxious interest by the primitive man. The most baleful influences and poisonous vapours are believed to be let lose on the day of the eclipse. Only magicians, reminiscent of the witches in Macbeth, frequent the grave-yards on that day to gain power over evil spirits. The whole household will be washed from top to bottom and one can only partake of food after the eclipse is over. In some parts of the Deccan and probably in many other places in India, the "triumph" of the Sun is celebrated with a bonfire of "til."

PARALLEL LEGENDS

This view of the eclipse which has prevailed in spite of, and side by side with, progress in astronomical knowledge, was held by all the ancient peoples of the earth. It has been symbolised in legends which bear striking resemblance to the Indian version just related. It has its parallel in Teutonic mythology, where it is related that Ambrosia was snatched by Odin from the giants of the underworld and concealed in the Moon, which is ever pursued by the demon-wolf Managram, who seeks to devour it. The Chinese dragon, the Grecian demons who devour Helena, the Sun Maiden sister of the twin Dioscuri, are all variants of the same story. This view, of course, finds its echo in the literature of comparatively modern times and nowhere more strikingly than in Shakespeare's "King Lear," where the Earl of Gloscester taken in by the canning Edmund's story of the conspiracy of his step-brother says:—

"These late eclipses in the Sun and Moon portend no good to us; though the wisdom of nature can reason it thus and thus yet nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effect: love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide, in cities, mutinees' in countries, discord; in palaces treason; and the bond cracked between son and father."

It is hard to believe that a belief held so widely among different peoples should be without some truth. It is now generally admitted that planetary movements affect the destinies of the human race. It would be interesting to learn what exactly is the effect of so significant a planetary event as an eclipse.

VILLAGERS TAKE REFUGE ON TREE-TOPS

Prompt Relief Work By Volunteers & Munificence Of Marwari Philanthropists & Muslim Public Saves People From Greater Tragedy During Barang Floods

CAWNPORE, Aug. 18.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Amongst the important subjects discussed were the questions of setting up final tribunals of appeal on matters of fact and law pertaining to income-tax assessment, the desirability of continuing the operation of the Trade Disputes Act of 1929, re-introducing the mileage coupon books for the merchantile firms on all State Railway Lines, and registering of Trade Marks and Trade Names. Besides the Committee also considered the proposals to represent to the Government the desirability of levying a uniform duty on the Japanese imported piece-goods of all sizes, withdrawing the new ten and five rupee G. C. Notes and affording a fair opportunity to the Indian public to participate in the negotiations between the Japanese delegation and the Government on Indo-Japanese relations in future.

The Committee entirely disapproved the scheme enunciated by Sir George Schuster, Finance Member to the Government of India, in his speech in the Legislative Assembly, during the course of the debate on the Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Bill of Sir Hari Singh Gour, as in their opinion, the setting up of final tribunals of appeal in place of the High Court as suggested by the Finance Member would be very expensive and unnecessary. The Committee, however, agreed to the proposal for the constitution of a tribunal for each district or division or a specified area as the case may be, which should control the assessment of income-tax and hear all appeals against such assessment and execute the Act.

The Committee further decided to send representations to the authorities concerned regarding the re-introduction of mileage coupon books for the mercantile firms and the withdrawal of the new G. C. Notes of ten and five rupees denominations, which they held were undesirable.

The Committee has, also, decided to conduct in future the registration of Trade Marks and Trade Names. The Chamber shall, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 by any of its members register unlimited number of tickets or marks for them. Non-members of the Chamber shall, however, be required to pay a fee of Rs. 5 per application for registration.

THEY WILL IMITATE CRUSOE

Two young Englishmen are going to live a Robinson Crusoe life on Tristan da Cunha, the loneliest inhabited island in the world.

For the greater part of two years they will be entirely out of touch with the outside world, during which time they intend to make the most complete survey ever made of the island.

The young adventurers are:

Mr. Francis K. Pease, aged 27, a member of the 1925 Discovery I. Government expedition to the Antarctic and of the William Scoresby Antarctic expedition of 1927, and

Mr. Edward B. Marsh, aged 21, a former public schoolboy of Leicester.

The Colonial Office is taking a sympathetic interest in the expedition.

Mr. Pease and Mr. Marsh sail in the 75-ton schooner Sailam, which is bound for the Falklands.

"Our first object," Mr. Pease told the "News-Chronicle," "will be to keep a complete meteorological record which should be of considerable value.

"Our next task will be to make the first complete land survey of the islands, and to find, if possible, a landing ground for aeroplanes as a half-way house for an air service between South Africa and South America."

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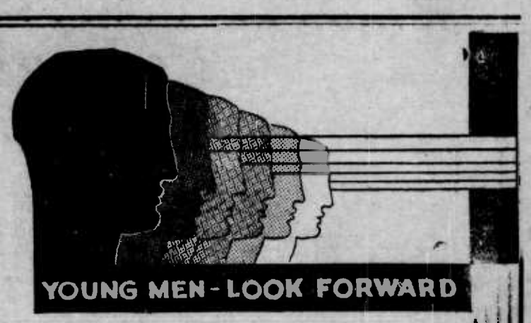

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ENSURING PURE BUTTER & GHEE FOR BOMBAY

Indian Merchants Chamber Suggests Calling Of Chemists' Conferncee To Analyse And Determine Standards

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following communication to the Director of Public Health, Poona:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send hereby their views in reply to your letter No. 47-B, dated 14th July 1933, re: definition of Ghee and standards to be fixed for Butter and Ghee.

DEFINITION OF GHEE.

My Committee suggest the following definition of Ghee for purposes of the Act:—

"Ghee is a pure clarified substance made exclusively by heating butter and contains no fats or other extraneous matters not contained in milk fats or milk."

STANDARDS

As the framing of standards for Ghee and Butter for statutory purposes is a matter of far-reaching consequences to the trade and to public health, my Committee, before suggesting the standards, wish to emphasise the complex nature of problems presented by this subject. A close investigation of the subject is, therefore, necessary for framing new legislation or standards calculated to stimulate honest trade, protect public health and satisfy public expectation of immunity from fraudulent practices.

ADULTERANTS.

In the group of vegetable oils and fats used as adulterants are: ground nut oil, cotton seed oil, poppy seed oil, niger seed oil, kokam fat, mowrs seed oil (refined), khakhan oil, cocoanut oil sesamum oil, madhvising oil (jasminum arborachum); fats of animal origin are mutton, tallows and lard; to mineral class belong white oils and refined paraffin wax. In the group of chemically prepared adulterants of hardened oils and fats of vegetable and animal origin are: hydrogenated cocoanut oil, ground nut oil, sesamum oil, linseed oil, cotton seed oil and deodourised and hydrogenated fish oils.

DIFFICULTY ENHANCED.

The difficulty of fixing a standard for butter and ghee is enhanced on account of the peucity of published or recorded scientific observations on the subject. Statutory standards for ghee have been fixed by the Governments of Madras, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, while investigations have been carried out for the Government of Central Provinces. The Benares Hindu University has issued a publication on the subject. The work carried on in the laboratory of the Calcutta Corporation for a number of years is of considerable interest, but the results obtained there differ considerably from the results expressed in the statutory limitation fixed by the Madras Government and the results of Bombay Ghee published in the Analyst.

BOMBAY TRADE.

The Madras Government Chemist, commenting on the Bengal statutory limits, remarks: "probably the animals in Bengal produce milk fat (ghee and butter) giving very different results from those in Madras, since the Bengal's limits would be unworkable in Madras". These comments further strengthens the opinion of my Committee that the matter is complex and requires careful handling. It is very well known that there is a strong divergence of opinion regarding the limits of chemical values, of Bombay Ghee. Bombay trade is not confined to Gujerat, Kathiawad, or Deccan. Ghee is imported from Central India, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Khandesh, Nizam's Dominions and other far off places. To fix a common standard for all of them, therefore, requires considerably fuller investigation.

PLEA FOR CHEMISTS CONFERENCE.

My Committee would, therefore, suggest that a Conference of Chemists, similar to that held in Calcutta, in 1918, be convened to determine the standards for Ghee sold in the Bombay City and Presidency. Should such a conference be held, it should be asked to suggest limits above or below which presumption may be raised, until contrary is proved, that the articles sold are not genuine. If the object of the Government is to fix standards acceptable to the public, the trade and the Magistrates, the only course, in the opinion of my Committee, is to consult all parties concerned so that there may be no cause for complaint hereafter. Until such a Conference is held, my Committee offer, tentatively, their opinion as to the lines on which the final standards may be worked out. In considering these suggestions, my Committee would submit that the objects of the standards should be to determine whether the article contains fats derived from milk and no extraneous substances. It should not be the object of analysts to determine whether the adulterant was of animal or vegetable nature or whether it was injurious to health.

GENERAL TESTS.

The physical and general chemical tests will be in the nature of collateral or auxiliary proofs supporting the conclusion drawn from the special values. Of the special values, Reichert Meissel value is most important. For Bombay ghee it should not be under 25, though Calcutta statutory limit is 28. There is a considerable difference of opinion regarding this value and as in the majority of cases great reliance will be placed on this value, supported by Kirschner and Ave Lallemont values, it is necessary to fix this value very carefully—specially as the butter and ghee of different parts of India differ radically in their values. Buffalo ghee will give higher values than cow's ghee; higher values result also on account of rancidity; low values on account of overheating and the possible presence of varying quantities of goat's, sheep's, camel's and ass's milk being mixed up giving lower values should not be overlooked.

STATUTORY LIMIT OF WATER

As regards butter, the statutory limits of water to 16 per cent, in western countries cannot be made applicable to India. The limit should be 20 per cent, owing to India being a warmer country.

My Committee would beg to emphasise that the value of standard limits will be lost or vitiated, if along with the fixation of the values, rules are not framed for drawing samples and standards laid down for use of standard instruments and methods of analysis in laboratories recognised for legal purposes. A laxity in these directions would result in the frustration of the objects in view and might lead to punishment of innocent persons or continuation of fraudulent practices.

HARDENED VEGETABLE OIL.

Along with the fixation of standards for pure butter or ghee, my Committee are of opinion that it is also necessary to fix standard or standards for a product which may not be entirely made from pure milk fats but which may contain an extraneous substance like hardened vegetable oil which from the point of view of public health cannot be considered as injurious. They think the consideration of this point is necessary as the country is unable to supply pure ghee

INNOCENTS MAY SUFFER.

The main difficulty, however in the application of the Foods and Drugs Reyulations is that experienced in determining the sources of supplies. Cases may arise in which butter and ghee may be drawn from certain districts which cannot comply with the statutory limits. In genuine cases, innocent persons are likely to be penalised, and if they are continued to be punished by the strictest interpretation of statutory limits, trade is likely to suffer. To avoid such cases, dealears should be compelled to sell under warranty clause to retailers, who should in turn be required to disclose the names of the dealers.

PROGRESS OF INDIA'S CHIEF INDUSTRY

Agricultural Statistics For 1930-31 Reveal Marked Increase In Area Under Food Grains As Also In Total Area Sown

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The first volume of the "Agricultural Statistics of India" for the year 1930-31 which is compiled and published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is admirably thorough and exhaustive in its survey of Agriculture the chief Industry of India.

Apart from the illuminating descriptive survey of the principal agricultural crops grown, the area under cultivation and the harvest prices of crops in 1930-31, the volume is replete with a number of charts and a variety of General tables of the areas under cultivation in the districts of different provinces. A comparative statement showing the acreage under certain crops in various countries of the world in 1931 gives a fair idea of India's contribution in the production of the Agricultural commodities for the world market.

TOTAL SOWN AREA.

The actual area of British territory for which statistics are given in this volume is 667,522,000 acres. Of this total area 13 per cent area occupied by forests, 22 per cent not available for cultivation owing to the barrenness of the land. The balance of 65 per cent represents the area available for cultivation. Of this 23 per cent of the total area though available for cultivation is not taken up or abandoned and 7 per cent of the land is kept fallow in the year of report. Hence the net area actually sown with crops during 1930-31 was therefore 229,115,000 acres or 34 per cent of the total area as against 228,161,000 acres in the preceding year.

ANALYSIS OF CROP.

Of the total sown area, food crops occupied about 82 per cent and non-food crops about 18 per cent. Of the food-crops, food grains (cereals and pulses) covered as much as 202,736,000 acres, or 78 per cent of the total area sown and other food crops (condiments, and spices, sugar, fruits and vegetables and miscellaneous food-crop. Same 11,110,000 acres or only 4 per cent of the total. Of non-food crops, fibres such as cotton, jute, hemp, etc. occupied 18,322,000 acres or 7 per cent of the total are sown, and oil seeds 16,458,000 acres or a little over 6 per cent of the total area sown. The other non-food crops—dyes and planning materials, drugs and narcotics (tobacco, tea, coffee, opium, etc.), fodder crops and miscellaneous non-food crops together occupied about 13,287,000 acres or 5 per cent of the total area.

There was a marked increase in the area under food-grains as compared with the preceding year. This increase occurred mainly under gram and rice. Of the total area under food grains 19 per cent was in the United Provinces, 14 per cent in the Madras Presidency, 12 per cent each in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay, 11 per cent each in Bengal and the Punjab, 10 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the remaining 11 per cent in other provinces.

OIL SEEDS.

Another crop which is being cultivated on an increasing scale is the oil seeds. Madras tops the list with 32 per cent of the whole area of cultivation in that Presidency. Burma and C. P. share between them the second Rank with 12 per cent. each. They are followed by Behar and Orissa and Bombay with 11 percent., Bengal with 7 per cent. while U.P. and Punjab have each 6 per cent and the remaining 3 per cent is in ather tracts.

There was a slight increase in the area under spices. They are grown mostly in the southern parts of India, the Madras Presidency alone accounting for about 46 per cent of the total area under condiments and spices in 1930-31.

SUGAR YIELDING PLANTS.

The total area occupied by sugar yielding plants in 1930-31 was 2,869,000 acres as against 2,533,000 acres in the preceding year. Of this area, 2,703,000 acres were under sugar cane, as against 2,423,000 acres in the preceding year. Of the sugar cane area 55 per cent was in the U. P., 16 per cent in the Punjab, 10 per cent in the Behar and Orissa, 7 per cent in Bengal and 5 per cent in the Madras Presidency. The other sugar yielding plants, namely, date palm and palmyra palm, occupied a total area of 166,000 acres as against 160,000 acres in the preceding year. Of this area the Madras Presidency accounted for 55 per cent and the Bengal 32 per cent.

FIBRE CROPS.

Among the class of fibre crops the area under cotton showed a decrease of 12 per cent. Of the total cotton area 33 per cent was in C. P. and Berar, 27 per cent in Bombay, 15 per cent in the Punjab, 14 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and 6 per cent in the U. P. The area under jute showed an increase of 4 per cent. Of the total jute area Bengal has a monopoly of 89 per cent and the rest confined to the provinces of Behar and Orissa and Assam. Other fibres showed an increase of 8 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

73 per cent of the indigo area was in Madras while 14, 7 and 5 per cent go respectively to Punjab, Behar and Orissa and U. P.

Under the category of drugs and narcotics, there is a slight increase in the cultivation of opium, coffee and tea. The total area under fruit and vegetable crops remained the same for the current as well as the preceding year.—A.P.

MAJOR KILLED ACCIDENTALLY

Fatality During Grenade Practice

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

News has reached Simla that Major H. M. Hamilton of the 6/13th Frontier Force Rifles was accidentally killed, last evening, during grenade practice.

The accident occurred at Hangu. The deceased leaves a widow behind him.—A. P.

A beggar woman stole an alarm clock from an inn in Budapest. Nobody saw her place it in her basket.

She was about to leave the inn —when the alarm went off. Now she has gone to prison.

JAPANESE DELEGATION

Another Industrial Delegate

SIMLA, Aug. 20;

In the Simla message issued last night regarding the list of the Japanese delegation, issued by the Japanese Consulate-General, the following name to the Industrial Delegates was omitted:—

"Mr. M. Arimeto, Chief of Trade Department of Toyo Cotton Spinning Company."

"Mr. K. Inouye's designation should be Chief, Trade Department of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, and not as wrongly stated in yesterday' message."—A. P.

The Municipal Court of Chicago has been called to determine whether 1,000 allegedly "spicy" books may be kept by a landlord in lieu of rent.

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RESTORE OLD QUOTA OF SEATS

Karachi Merchants' Association Pleads For Adequate Municipal Representation

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, August 15.

The Indian Merchants' Association of Karachi have not been given proper representation on the Karachi Municipality in the new Karachi City Municipal Bill. They have hitherto enjoyed for the last 20 years the right of electing two of their members on the Corporation. The Select Committee has recommended that one of the two seats of the Indian Merchants' Association be given in future to the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber. The Indian Merchants' Association has therefor, submitted the following representation to the Minister, Local Self-Government, Bombay with the request that the Bill might be amended so that Indian Merchants' Association might continue to send two representatives to the Karachi Municipality.

In the course of the representation, it is stated:

"You will remember that on 18th March 1933 when the Bill was before the Bombay Legislative Council for the first reading, a representation was made to you for the continuance of the existing right of this Association to elect two representatives on the Karachi Municipality. My Committee regret to find that while Section 8 has been amended by the Select Committee, their request for the continuance of the existing right of the Association has not been granted. I am, therefore, desired to approach you once again, to have the said clause suitably amended so as to ensure the present representation to this Association on the Municipality under the proposed Act.

OLD PRIVILEGE.

"The right of sending two representatives on the Karachi Municipal Board was conferred on this Association as far back as 1913. Since then, the Association has considerably grown in importance so that it is now recognised to be the premier institution of its kind not only in Karachi and Sind, but also one of the most prominent commercial organisations in the country. Apart from its general representative character, it is the only organisation which controls and regulates Grain and Seeds Market in Karachi. The Association is a cosmopolitan institution, its membership being open to all sections of the Indian mercantile community irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It has got 205 prominent Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh and Parsi merchants on its roll, at present.

"From the statistics recently compiled, it has been found that the members of this Association pay about Rs. 4 lakhs annually by way of terminal tax to the Municipality, that is about 50 per cent. of the Municipal revenue from this source, and about Rs. 2 lakhs more by way of property tax, leaving aside other smaller taxes. The total annual income of the Municipality is about Rs. 56 lakhs. It will be seen, therefore, that the members of this Association alone contribute at least 1/6th of the total revenue of the Municipality. It is hardly necessary to point out the essential importance of adequate representation of such a prominent mercantile organisation on the Municipality. If taxation were made the sole criterion for the purposes of representation then this Association ought to get the right of returning at least ten representatives on the Corporation. It is therefore, very regrettable indeed that a very modest request for the continuance of the right of sending two representatives, which the Association has enjoyed since over two decades, is proposed to be denied to it, particularly, when the strength of the Corporation is proposed to be increased by about 20 per cent. from 54 to 64."

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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The valuable nutritive qualities of Nestlé's Malted Milk are extraordinarily beneficial to those recovering from illness. This concentrated tonic-food prepared from full cream milk, malted barley and wheat acts as a complete stimulant on the digestive organs and nervous system.

An ideal diet

Another feature about Nestlé's Malted Milk so welcome to convalescents is its pleasing flavour, which enables it to be tolerated over long periods. In the diet of invalids and convalescents Nestlé's Malted Milk is invaluable.

Rs 1/8 per 1lb tin

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ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The programme of the All-India Library Conference to be held in the Asiatic Society Hall, Calcutta, from Sept. 12 to 14 has been settled. The Educational Commissioner of the Government of India who will open the conference will reach Calcutta on Sept. 9. The Subject Committee of the conference meets on Sept. 10 from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. after which delegates to the Conference will pay a visit to different libraries in the District of Hooghly. They visit some of the local libraries on Monday Sept. 11 and meet again at the Subject Committee at 6 p.m. The Educational Commissioner opens the Conference on Sept. 12. On the same day delegates pay a visit to the Indian Museum libraries and also the Imperial Library.

BUSINESS SESSION.

In the afternoon, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. U. N. Brahmachari meets the delegates at an afternoon tea party in the Indian Museum. The business session of the first day's conference lasts from 6 to 8 p.m. On Wednesday, Sept. 13 delegates visit another group of local libraries and the conference session is resumed. On this day, the constitution for the formation of the India Library Association will be formulated and adopted. On Thursday, Sept. 14 delegates pay a further visit to a few more local libraries in the morning. The session of the Conference is concluded on Thursday Sept. 14.

It is reported that arrangements have been made for the delegates to visit the following libraries in the city of Calcutta; Imperial Library, Zoological Survey Library, Archeological Survey Library, Scottish Church College Library, University Library, St. Xavier's College Library, Presidency College Library, Calcutta Madrassah library, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad Library, Ram Mohon Library, Asiatic Society Library, Sanskrit College Library, Hemchandra Library, Chaitanya Library, and the Commercial Library.

It is reported that visitors will be admitted to the open session of the Conference on payment.—A. P.

WHERE MONEY IS PLENTIFUL

Native Finds Purse And Is Thanked

LADYSMITH (Natal), (By Mail).

Money has been so plentiful this season that motorists have been leaving it about in wads.

A restaurant proprietor here found a hand-bag lying on one of the chairs. He opened it and tipped out the contents. First came a lipstic, then a powder puff, then other feminine odds and ends, and finally a wad of about fifty pounds But there was not one single item by which the owner could be identified.

The finder telephoned to the police, and then got into communication with Estcourt in the hope of intercepting the motorists. But he drew a blank.

Apparently they hadn't even missed it.

Equally strange stories of Eldorados come from hotels, where bedroom attendants are continually finding wads and wallets under pillows. In one instance a grinning bedroom "boy" presented the manager with a tightly rolled wad of notes to the value of £140. He was rewarded with £5 for his honesty. The next find was a wallet containing £16 in cash, in addition to several tickets and valuable papers. The owner 'phoned up from Newcastle to find out if his wallet has been found. Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative he returned to fetch it and the bedroom "boy" was thanked.—Reuter.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, August 17.

	This week. £.
Total Bullion	191,500,000
Public Deposits	17,300,000
(a) Other Deposits	140,400,000
Govt. Securities	82,300,000
(b) Other Securities	21,500,000
Notes & Coins	72,100,000
Notes in Circulation	379,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	45.70 per cent.
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	98,200,000
(b) Other Securities include Discounts and advances	10,100,000

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

1st PRIZE Rs. 500 | **2nd PRIZE Rs. 200** | **3rd PRIZE Rs. 100**

AND CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200

Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1.	BREEZE.	7.	COMMUNICATION.
2	CUTTING.	8.	RECREATION.
3	DRINKING.	9.	LIGHTING.
4	SECURITY	10.	PUNCTUALITY.
5.	KNOWLEDGE.	11.	VISION.
6.	HEAT.	12.	CORRESPONDENCE
		13.	SHAVING.
		14.	PROTECTION.
		15.	ILLUMINATION.
		16.	INFORMATION.
		17.	WRITING.
		18.	REST.
		19.	SAFETY.
		20.	COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

INCREASE IN FRONTIER CIVIL LITIGATION

D. I. Khan & Hazra Maintain Their Invariable Positions As Most & Least Litiguous Districts, Says Annual Report

NATHIAGALI, (By Mail.)

"The statistics of the year under review show that for the first time since 1929 there has been an increase in civil litigation, the number of institutions in the Province amounting to 19,867 against 19,405 in 1931. The increase is small but reflects the gradual improvement in the political and economic situation in the year under review."

This statement is contained in the review by the Governor-in-Council on the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1932.

DROP IN LITIGATION.

Peshawar and Hazara districts, says the review, show an actual drop in litigation, but the increase in the number of suits for money and moveable property in the three remaining districts outweights the decline and results in a small Provincial increase of 462. As usual D. I. Khan and Hazara maintain their invariable positions as the most and least litigious Districts in the Province.

An interesting feature of the statistics relating to suits for money or moveable property is the marked rise in the number of suits based on written contracts; the percentage of suits based on oral contracts has declined from 33 per cent to 18 per cent in the last ten years a state of affairs which, to quote the report," reflects the spread of education and an increasing appreciation of the advantages attaching to documentary evidence." Title and other suits declined from 3655 to 3491 mainly owing to a noticeable decrease in the number of pre-emption suits for immoveable property.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

In the Review on this report, continues the Review it was anticipated last year that the suspension of Frontier Crimes Regulation would result in a large increase in the number of Matrimonial suits before the Civil courts. Subsequently, however, section 8 of the F.C.R. under which settlement of matrimonial disputes is effected, was specially exempted from the general order suspending the Regulation and as a result the number of matrimonial suits before the Civil courts show little variation.

Of 23,814 suits before the courts for disposal, 19917 or 84 per cent were disposed of and 3897 remained pending at the close of the year. As was the case last year the bulk of the work was disposed of by the courts of Subordinate Judges who accounted no less than 67 per cent of the total disposal.

The Governor-in-Council, says the Review agrees with the Judicial Commissioners that the remarkably low percentage of disposal of all courts except those of Senior Sub-Judge, Sub-Judges and Honorary Courts, is due not so much to failure on the part of the officers concerned as to the peculiar constitution of the civil courts in this Province. The question of the re-organization of the Judicial Agency is clearly one that demands careful consideration and is being separately examined.

ARREARS OF WORK.

The only other part of the report, says the review, which calls for special comment is that which deals with the regrettable increase in arrears of work at the close of the year. The increase is common to original and appellate courts and is ascribed partly to the heavy pressure of criminal work, more particularly in the Sessions Courts where the arrears of Civil work are heaviest. The Governor-in-Council notes the Judicial Commissioner's recommendation for the creation of additional permanent posts to cope with the increase in Sessions work and the matter will receive his consideration.—A. P.

FOR WELFARE OF PARSIS

Y. M. Z. A. Appeals For Funds To Carry On Its Useful Activities

The Secretary of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association writes:—

"The Young Men's Zoroastrian Association which has become so well-known because of its useful activities for the welfare of the Parsi community, feels the necessity of making an appeal for funds to the community in order to enable the Association to continue its useful work.

"Besides solving the unemployment problem among the Parsis and giving every possible aid to the community, the Association has always offered its co-operation in tackling the various problems, of the community, such as, social, religious, economical, etc. In fact there has not been a single problem of the Parsis, to which the Association has not given its full consideration.

HELP TO 3,000 PARSIS.

"Since its establishment the Association has given all kinds of help (including solving of unemployment, financial aid, education, free supply of grains, milk, medicine, etc) to about 3,000 needy Parsis.

"An exhaustive record of what kind of help and to whom it was given, is now being completed.

"The expenses incurred by the Association in order to help the community are: Rs. 2,205-8 during the years 1914-1923, Rs. 2,259-8 in 1923-24, Rs. 1,324-6-0 during 1924-1926, Rs. 11,755-7 during 1926-1928 and Rs. 7,579 during 1929-1931.

"The yearly expenses of the Association to meet the demands of the community are Rs. 179-4 in 1921, Rs. 255-13-9 in 1922, Rs 1,283-1 in 1923, Rs. 588-8-6 in 1924, Rs. 507-6 in 1925, Rs. 495-13 in 1926, Rs. 468-11-3 in 1927, Rs. 8,277-11-9 in 1928, (the great mill strike of Bombay) Rs. 1,928 in 1929, Rs. 4,385-10-6 in 1930, Rs. 1,821-1-6 in 1931, Rs. 1,180 in 1932 and Rs. 696-11-6 up to the end of July of this year.

"The Association sincerely thanks all those Parsis who have generously given donations to the Association, thus enabling it to carry on its useful work.

"We further appeal to the members of the community to contribute their mite to the Association, and thus help it in looking after the welfare of the Parsis. Donations should be sent to Khan Saheb Manek H. Dadachanji, No. 1, Khetwadi 4th Lane, Bombay.

TERRORISM IN INDO-CHINA

Court Pass Ferocious Sentences On Starving Revolutionaries

(By REGINALD BRIDGEMAN, Secretary, League Against Imperialism.)

At a moment when the attention of British workers has been specially drawn to India and Burma by

1. The appeal against the savage sentences imposed on the Meerut conspiracy case prisoners,
2. The continuous bombing of defenceless villages on the North-West Frontier of India,
3. Still further proposals for the administration of Burma, which was the scene of a military campaign of repression in 1930-32, and is now to be separated from India contrary to the wishes of the Burman, it is useful to draw attention to the condition of affairs in the neighbouring French colony of Indo-China where on May 7th last in the Criminal Court of Saigon the following ferocious sentences were passed by French imperialism on a number of Indo-Chinese revolutionaries:—

Death 8
Penal servitude for life 19.
Varying terms of imprisonment totalling in the aggregate 970 years 79.

Those sentences have not in many cases committed any criminal or violent act. In a land where poverty has reduced agricultural population to starvation the condemned people merely conducted propaganda described as Communist, published news-sheets and disseminated pamphlets which the French authorities considered seditious, because they protested against existing misery and demanded food and a living wage.

It was in consequence of the disastrous fall in the price of Rice, the export of which from Haipoong fell from 148,000 tons in 1926 to 33,000 in 1931, the drop in the production of coal and other products accompanied by high taxation and growing subjection to usurers, that the mutiny of the garrison of Yen-bai broke out in Tonkin in February 1930. In May and June it spread to Cochin-China and culminated in a revolutionary rising at Vinh and the establishment of Soviets in Northern Annam.

The French suppressed the insurrection with tremendous severity. Villages were set on fire from the air, and the airmen machine-gunned the inhabitants indiscriminately as they fled from their burning homes. The gaols were filled with more than 10,000 prisoners, many of whom did not know for what reason there were in prison. 1,800 have been transported to the deadly penal settlement in Guyana. The treatment of the prisoners in the gaols was of a shocking character, lack of sanitation and systematic torture being the most startling features of the disgraceful system.

The following figures were given by M. Albert Sarraut, French Minister of the Colonies in reply to a written question by M Guernut in the Journal Official of February 14th 1933.

1. The number of Annamites condemned since the YYen-bai affair is as follows:
(a) by the Criminal Commission of Tonkin 1.094
(b) by the native courts of Tonkin and Annam 5,083
—164 persons were sentenced to death, of whom 88 were executed.
2. The number of persons condemned as the result of the disturbances and still in goal is in Tonkin 1,091 and in Annam 1,879
3. 965 persons have been pardoned and 2,810 have been released from prison on conditions.

The foregoing figures do not include Cochin-China, and in April 1932 according to the local Press there were 6,971 prisoners in the Saigon jail alone.

Against the colonial fascism which is preparing the way for fascism to invade the metropolitan countries, the workers in the latter must unite with the colonial workers, and force the hand of the Governments as has been done by the world outcry against the condemnation of the Meerut prisoners.

Let us give our support to the Committee of Amnesty and Defence of the Indo-Chinese, the President of which is the well-known author, Felicien Challaye, and the Secretary, Francis Jourdain, to whom subscriptions in support of the amnesty campaign can be sent at 26 rue Vavin, Paris.

KIRKWOOD WINS

(Special Cable.)

TORONTO, Aug. 20.

Joe Kirkwood from Chicago with an aggregate of 282 has won the Canadian open golf championship.

Holder, Harry Cooper from Chicago, and Lex Robson from Toronto were joint runnersup with 290.

Gene Sarazan aggregated 292

Where Natal Beats Hollywood Hollow!

Zulu Couple Can Walk Into Court As Man & Wife And Walkout A Few Minutes Later, Free!

LADYSMITH, (By Mail).

In Natal it is easier to get divorced than to get married that is, under native law.

In no country in the world is divorce so cheap or so swift. Even Hollywood is slow in comparison.

A diverce costs 5/- and can be made absolute in five minutes. The cumbersome machinery of returnable dates is swept aside as obsolete, and a native couple can walk into a court as man and wife, and walk out a few minutes later-free.

PROGRESSIVE ZULUS!

Zulu women are beginning to find out all about this law, and no longer will they tolerate any nonsense from their husbands. They simply walk into the Native Commissioner's office pay 5/- have a summons served on their husbands and within a week start looking about for a new lord and master. It is by no means unusual for the Commissioner to dissolve as many as six marriages in one week.

WITCHCRAFT AS GROUNDS.

It is possible to obtain a divorce where one of the partners is serving a term of five years' imprisonment, and occasionally a woman brings forward as grounds for divorce accusations of witchcraft made against her by her husband.

The law lays down that a woman who seeks divorce must immediately seek the protection of her father or kraal head. He cannot withhold this protection but must try to bring about a reconciliation, failing which she may institute proceedings.

A husband who wishes to seek divorce must notify his intention to the kraal head of his wife. Here again the kraal head must attempt to bring about a reconciliation

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

The question of the custody or maintenance of the children is left to the discretion of the Native Commissioner. The divorce court always presents a colourful scene, for the natives who make use of it are essentially heather, and, in their scanty clothing of beads, indignant wives frequently give scathing descriptions of their wayward husbands who have been away working on the Rand mines, blissfully ignoring their families.—Reuter.

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MONSOON STRONG IN BIHAR AND BENGAL

Widespread Thunderstorms & Rain Occur In Madras, Mysore, South Deccan And Frontier Province

POONA, Aug. 20.

The monsoon has been strong in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and active in United Provinces, Assam and Upper Burma.

Widespread thunderstorms and rain also occurred in south Madras, Mysore, south Deccan, North West Frontier Province and in and near Punjab hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west United Provinces, and Malabar and local in Burma East United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Berar, east and north Punjab: North West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Deccan while a few falls occurred in Orissa, south west Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Qyaukpyu, two Akyab, one and half, Gwa, Toungoo, Bhamo, one; Mergui, Lashio, threequarters: Victoria Point, Rangoon, half: Behrampore, Hazaribag, Gya, Naya Dumka, three; Silcher, Narayanganj, Purnea, Patna, two; Barisal, Bogra, Ranchi, Cherrapunji, one and half; Gauhatti, Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Chaibasa, Darbhanga, Darjeeling; one: Dhubri, Shillong, threequarters, Calcutta, Daltonganj, half; Gorakhpur, one and half; Bahraich, Agra, Meerut, one; Pendra, Chanda, half; Amraoti, Jhansi, Mainpuri, quarter; Cherat, six; Khushab, Sialkot, two; Peshawar, one and half; Delhi one; Hissar, Rawalpindi, Dalhousie, three-quarters; Ambala, Gulmarg Murree, Lyallpur, half; Srinagar, quarter; Vellore, two; Bellary, Kodaikaarol, one and half; Chitaldurg, Trichinopoly, one; Gadag half; Bijapur, Anantpur, quarter.

Forecast: The monsoon will be strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar Chota Nagpur and United Provinces and thunderstorms and rain will recur in Punjab, north west frontier provinces, Deccan and south Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely along and near the Punjab and United Provinces hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

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American Journalist Exposes Anti-Soviet Propaganda

Picture Of Soviet Painted By Riga Lie-Bureaus Entirely False, Says N. Y. Times Correspondent

Mr. Walter Duranty, correspondent of the "New York Times," writes as follows frrm Moscow:—

Covering the news in the Soviet Union is not an easy job, as your correspondent has learned to his cost the last twelve years but what makes it worse is the perpetual misunderstanding among people at home about the celebrated Bolshevist propaganda and its effects on foreign reporters

It seems that one either swallows the "Red bunkum" hook, line and sinker and becomes an arch-propagandist oneself or one gets thrown out of Russia hehoically—or still more heroically declines to set foot on this blood-stained soil and covers Soviet affairs fhom Riga in a free, independent and imaginative manner.

What are the facts of tht case to confront this lurid picture?

First. Bolshevist propaganda, as far as the resident foreign reporter is concerned, simply does not exst.

PROCEDURE ELSEWHERE.

In London, Paris and other European capitals they have press departments where polished diplomats hand out news—real official news—with a subtle slant in their own favours. The press diplomats do their utmost to help the foreigner get news, interviews and feature stories—that is their job—and hope for good results.

The Soviet Press Bureau is primarily a censorship—fair enough as censorships go, but never. since your correspondent has known it, going out of its way to supply information.

Scores of colleagues of all nationalities will confirm what a aght the Moscow correspondents once had to pry official communiques from the press departmjent within a reasonable time after they were handed to the official Tass News Agency, which automatically transmits them to Reuter's, Havas. The Associated Press and the other leading agencies with which Tass is linked.

Recently the critics of "Bolshevist propaganda" have been a new line; they suggest that "friendly" correspondents here get "concessions."

CHARGE OF A SUBSIDE.

One annonymous scribe last January wrote in The New York Forward and The Chicago Tribune that "it is generally known that Duranty gets a two-third rebate on cable tolls from the Soviet Government," which implies either that the said Duranty is prostituting professional integnity and incidentally defrauding his employer by sending fake cable accounts.

Both, of course, are absurd—all The New York Times cables had been sent collect to New York or London and paid for at the receiving end.

When this correspondent came to Moscow in 1921 it was with all the prejudice against the Soviet that could be inspired by French army headquarters. which wholeheartedly accepted the legend that the Bolsheviki had nearly lost the war for us by taking German gold and the famous "sealed train" to ruin the Russian Army and sign a separate peace.

In addition, the writer had spent brief sojourn in Riga, where he had participated in the only successsful campaign against the Reds in January, 1920, and had gotten a double earful of Bolshevist atrocities from victims or their friends and relatives.

PRECONCEPTIONS ALTERED

But it is a reporters job to write facts and not consider his own prejudices or those of his newspaper or the home public, and it became speedily evident that the Soviet was not the welter of mud and blood that it was pictured abroad but was honestly trying to build up a new system, and although persecuting on occasion with the brutality of a fanatic and long-enslaved people was also persecuted by a campaign of calumny that has scarcely been squaltd since Sero roised Rome against the Christians—or Hitler Germany against the Jews.

Take, for instance, a recent message in a London newspaper from one of these free and independent Riga correspondents, dated May 29. It says:

"Occasional corpses lying in the street in Moscow evoked a certain interest among passers-by in the early Spring. Now they have become more frequen and attract little notice."

This is utterly untrue—like the celebrated "eyewitness" report of the Moscow revolt that appeared in another big London newspaper a few years ago with corpses piled in rows in Theatre Square," although as it happened both the British and German Ambassadors traversed Theatre Square that night without noticing the corpses—or knowing the "rtvelt" had occurred.—N. Y. Times.

SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF GOLD AVAILABLE

London Bullion Review

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report dated August 2nd:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,054,120 on the 26th ult. an increase of £358,181 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week purchases of gold by the Bank amounted to £101,225.

Substantial amounts of gold were available in the open market and were taken partly for the Continent and partly for destinations not disclosed. Although prices continued to rule at a premium over franc parity, this has tended to diminish during the week.

Quotations during the week:

	Per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
July 27th	124s/6d.	13s/7.77d.
July 28th	134c/3d.	13s/8.10d.
July 29th	123s/8d.	13s/8.87d.
July 31st	124s/-	13s/8.43d.
Aug. 1st	124s/-	13s/8.43d.
Aug. 2nd.	124s/3d.	13s/8.10d.
Average	124s/1.33d.	13s/8.28d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 24th ult. to mid-day on the 31st ult.:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 14,855
France	1,476,417
Switzerland	12,482
Iraq	17,059
United States of America	67,417
Nyasaland Protectorate	40,000
Peru	71,000
British South Africa	1,000,484
British West Africa	67542
British India	510,928
British Malaya	50,557
Australia	173,164
Canada	301,987
Newfoundland	32994
Other countries	26,176
	£3,863,062

EXPORTS.

France	£335,662
	£335,662

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £551,000. The s.s. "Rawalpindi" carries £459,000. of which £365,000. is consigned to London and £94,000 to Marseilles, and the s.s. "Conte Verde" has £92,000 consigned to Venice.

SILVER.

Following firmer advices from China the week opened with a firmer tendency and assisted by some demand from speculators and the Indian Bazaars prices advanced to 18,4/8d. for cash and 18.7/16d. for two months' delivery, these quotations being reached on the 28th ult.

The advantage, however, was not maintained, as demand slackened and prices eased on general selling. 17-3/4d. and 17-7/8d. for the respective deliveries being quoted to-day.

Continental sales have continued and there have been resales by the Indian Bazaars and speculators, but there has been some buying on China account.

New York has been a seller, offerings from this quarter giving the market an easy tone on most afternoons, but towards the end of the week movements in the dollar exchange tended to restrict this pressure.

According to a Reuter message from Washington dated 1st August the 10,000,000 dollars of silver paid by the British Government as a "token" War Debt payment on June 15th is being held in the San Francisco Mint in bars and silver certificates are to be issued against it.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th Aug. 1933:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	6,99,46,000
Other Deposits	73,61,69,000
Sundries	37,07,000
Total Rupees	92,40,72,000

ASSETS.

Govt. Securities	40,90,24,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	90,88,000
Loans	3,32,82,000
Cash Credits	16,42,08,000
Inland bills discounted & purchased	1,83,69,000
Foreign bills discounted & purchased	25,25,000
Dead Stock	2,57,50,000
Sundries	39,46,000
Balances with other Banks	20,39,000
Total	66,82,31,000
Cash	25,58,41,000
Grand Total Rs.	92,40,72,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£820,800
Advances and Investments in London	£810,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 156,500

Percentage 31.35.
Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits (Decrease)	8,63,000
Other Deposits (Decrease)	32,90,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments (Decrease)	66,37,000
Loans (Increase)	3,09,600
Cash Credits (Decrease)	36,83,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased (Decrease)	13,53,000
Cash (Increase)	69,41,000

PERCENTAGE 31.35.

Silver registered from mid-day on the 24th ult. to mid-day on the 31st ult:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 26,894
Germany	24,540
France	5,270
Japan	13,067
United States of America	80,847
Chile	13,500
Canada	6,122
Australia	28,987
Other Countries	598
	£199,825

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 2,093
Iraq	12,800
Persia	3,540
French Possessions in India	2,000
British India	4,625
Other Countries	5,193
	£30,251

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
July 27th	18.3/16d.	18.1/4d.
July 28th	18.3/8d.	18.7/16d.
July 29th	18d.	18.1/16d.
July 31st	17.15/16d.	18.1/16d.
Aug. 1st	17.7/8d.	18d.
Aug. 2nd	17.3/4d.	17.7/8d.
Average	18.021d.	18.115d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

July 26th	37.1/8 cents.
July 27th	37.1/4 ,,
July 28th	36.7/16 ,,
July 29th	35.3/4 ,,
July 31st	36 ,,
Aug. 1st	35.3/4 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27th ult. to the 2nd inst. was dol. 4.48 and the lowest dol 4.40-3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 29th ult. consisted of about 127,000,000 ounces in sycee, 280,000,000 dollars and 6480 silver bars as compared with about 126,400,000 ounces in syces. 280,000,000 dollars and 6,380 silver bars on the 22nd ult.

Statistics for the month of July last are appended:—

BAR SILVER.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
Highest price	18.15/16d.	19d.
Lowest price	17.7/8d.	18d.
Average	18.3413d.	18.4567d.

BAR GOLD.

	per fine oz.
Highest price	124s/10d.
Lowest price	122s/4d.
Average	123s/11.88d.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 19.

Ellora, Beytangh, Karachi.
Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.

Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.
Garbeta, Williams, Calcutta.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.

LOADING.

August 19.

Steamer City of Bath for New York.

S.S. Ellora:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 162 passengers.

S.S. Maur:—The F.F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Jehangir:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Jehangir, sailed on Sunday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garbeta:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Garbeta, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalaveera:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaveera sailed on Sunday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 19.

S.S. Durenda for Havre:—60 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales wool raw E. Mavji and Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For London:—8 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 13 bales animal skins J. Enchedina and Co.; 2800 bags mowra meal, 400 bags blood meal and 400 bags horn meal A. Dawn and Co.

S.S. Mooltan for London:—25 bales animal skins Y. G. Husenjadah.

S.S. Tarantia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—20 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co Ltd.

S.S. City of Rangoon for Liverpool:—

For Marseilles:—2560 bags groundnuts K. Devchand and Co.

For Tripoli:—12 bags cotton yarn A. A. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—23 bales cotton yarn A. A. Diah.

S.S. Kepwickhall for Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 1000 bags groundnut oil cakes J. B. Gandhi; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes D. Jeewandas; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—300 bags bones A. Dawn and Co.; 3840 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 5391 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1335 bags groundnut oil cakes A. B. Gandhi.

S.S. City of Bath for New York:—6 bales animal skins and 7 cases brassware American Express Co.

For Halifax:—125 drms castor oil Gujerat Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Dairen:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—250 tons iron scrap and 20 tons tin clippings Ali Bros.

For Kobe:—200 tons iron scrap M. Jivraj and Co.

S.S. Soudan for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton raw M. Suleman and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 19.

S.S. Kohinoor, agents T. Morrison and Co., from Rangoon:—44 bags orpiments and 2843 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—200 cases hutches; 70 bales cotton yarn; 238 h|c tea; 626 empty iron drums; 417 bdle. coir rope; 200 bdle. coir yarn; and 110 bdle. cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—600 bales cotton raw; 175 chests tea; 52 jottas coir yarn; 14 coils coir rope; and 155 pcs. Poona wood planks and scantlings.

S.S. Jalaveera, agents S.S. N. Co. from Moulmein:—12418 bags rice; 19576 bdle teak scantlings; and 2378 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—16338 bags rice; 30 bales wool; and 250 bags rice bran.

From Colombo:—100 cylinder cocoanut oil and 2500 bags copra.

From Tuticorin:—56 bales senna leaves and 100 cases matches.

From Cochin:—97 bales cotton waste; 303 bdle coir rope; 338 bdle. coir yarn and 35 cases cashew kernels.

From Calicut:—370 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Bamora, agents M. M. and Co., from Busrah:—17 bags scrap copper.

From Mahmerah:—49 bags quince seeds; 29 bales wool; 30 cases drugs; 40 bdle reeds; and 21 bags rice.

From Muscat:—4438 bags dates; 40 crts. pomagranates and 30 cases sardines.

From Bahrein:—7 tins pearls.

From Dubai:—8 tins pearls; 1 bdle. gold and 1 bdle. gold sovereigns; 271 bags gram; 27 bags gram flour; 5367 bags wheat; 280 bags apricots; 170 bags dra; 18 bags rice and 159 bales cotton.

AMERICAN COTTAN MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

October 1933	9.40
December 1933	9.61
January 1934	9.74
March 1934	9.90
May 1934	10.05
Middling Spot	9.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

October	9.38
December	9.60
Middling Spot	9.28

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 19.

New York, 10-55 a.m.:
Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
August 1933		5.37
September 1933		5.36
October 1933	5.39	5.38
November 1933		5.39
December 1933		5.42
January 1934	5.44	5.44
February 1934		5.46
March 1934		5.49
April 1934		5.51
May 1934		5.53
June 1934		5.55
July 1934		5.57
August 1934		5.58
Spot		5.56

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October 1933	7.14
November 1933	7.20
January 1934	7.29
March 1934	7.38
May 1934	7.45
June 1934	7.53
F.G.F. Spot	7.49

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.59
Fine (Good Staple)	4.74
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.89
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.73
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.88
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.03
BEBNGAL:—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.71
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Aug. 19.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loans 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 19.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.87
Amsterdam	8.18-3|4
Brussels	23.68-1|2
Madrid	39.51
Milan	62.84
Berne	17.12
Paris	84.40
Prague	111.56
New York	4.49-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-5-0

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 19.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—Aug.|Sept. sellers £10-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull,Continent, ton:—Aug|Sept. sellers £10-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 19.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Aug|Sept. sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton Aug.|Sept. sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton. Aug.|Sept sellers £12-0-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Aug. 19.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Sept|Dec. sellers 20|7-1|2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Jan.|April sellers 21|3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 19.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels:—Aug.|Sept. sellers 22|-

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Aug|Sept. sellers 22|-.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—Aug.|Sept. sellers 25|6.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Aug|Sept sellers per cwt 7|4-1|2

C and F Bombay:—
Aug|Sept sellers per cwt 7|4-1|2

C and F Karachi:—
Aug|Sept sellers per cwt 7|7-1|2

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—8-1|4.

London Stock Exchanges were closed to-day.

New York, Aug. 19.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 19.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	17-13|16
Forward	17-15|16

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £71.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd. £0|12|9.

Bengal Iron 7-1|2 per cent. Preference £0|8|9.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £86|10|0.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0|13|6.

Calcutta Tramways Ordy. £1|4|3.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0|7|0.

De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. £1|4|0.

East India Distilleries and S.F. Ord. £1|4|3.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £6|2|6.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. £129|10|0.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-9|3.

Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary £0|2|6.

Indian Iron and Steel 7-1|2 per cent. Debs. £95.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0|5|3.

Nitrate Railway Ordy. £3|8|0.

Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. £1|15|0.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent. Deb. £76.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £106|10|0.

Tata Power 7-1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939|50 £108.

Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock £46.

Cables and Wireless 7-1|2 per cent. Ord. 'A' Stock £31|10|0.

Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock Dol. 18|0.

Lon. Mid. and Scot. Rly. 4 per cent. Pref. 1923 £40|10|0.

San Paulo Coffee 7-1|2 per cent. (1926) £49.

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SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and dull during the early part of the week and weak during latter part of the week under review. Offtake during the week remained on a limited scale. On the whole Ready prices declined by about an anna and July Shipment prices declined by about 1-1|2 annas per cwt. August to December shipment prices also declined by about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. Java mills reduced their limits by 75 cents for West and by 25 cents for East coast and as a result of this Forward prices declined heavily during the week. During the week no direct business is reported in the market except a sale of about 500 tons of Java Sugar for Malabar Coast for August shipment at about Rs. 5|- per cwt. c.i.f. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14|10|9 and Rs. 14|10|10.

July Rs. 4|14|6 and Rs. 4|13|3.

August 4|15|6 and Rs. 4|12|6.

Sept. Rs. 5|0|3 and Rs. 4|12|6.

Oct|Dec. Rs. 5|1 and Rs. 4|13.

S.S. Pasha Rs. 4|15 and Rs. 4|13|6.

African Ready Rs. 4|11 and Rs. 14|10|6.

Foreign Markets:—New York prices declined by about 10 and 14 points and London Raw Sugar prices are also reported to be reduced by about 4 to 5d. per cwt.

Imports of Sugar:—Imports of Sugar in British India from January to June 1933 are estimated at about 163,000 tons as compared with 211,000 tons during the same period of 1932. These figures of Imports show a clear reduction of about 25 per cent in Imports.

Arrivals:—During the week under review S. S. Takliwa arrived with about 14,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar, S. S. Pasha and S. S. Nizam are expected to arrive on about the 20th and 27th August with about 13,000 and 20,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar:—

Finte White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5'0|6 per cwt. F B H.
S.S. Pasha Rs. 4|13|5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July Rs. 4|13|2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment August Rs. 4|12|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment September Rs. 4|12|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 4|13 per cwt. F B H.

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10|6 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16|2 per cwt.

Narkatiaganj Birla Swadeshi:—
Rs. 23|6 per six mds.

Tone:—Weak.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 18.

	Season To date	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1932/33	Week 1932.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters),	349	149	221	90	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America, (excluding linters),	247	93	102	30	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	352	156	269	111	,,
Of which to Japan	87	37	24	15	,,
Of which to China	13	8	28	6	,,
Of which to Great Britain	41	24	44	23	,,
Of which to Germany	66	27	44	25	,,
Stock at New York	—	137	—	204	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2892	—	3316	,,
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1130	—	1293	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	7998	—	8368	,,
Of which American Cotton	—	6271	—	6573	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters,	622	256	451	184	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	214	103	196	85	,,

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1933

PROTECT COTTON GROWERS OF C. P.

Sufferings Of Agriculturists Narrated And Raising Of Tariff Walls Against Imported Cotton

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

"This Council recommends to the Government to communicate to the Government of India the considered opinion of this Council that they should immediately take the necessary steps to protect the cotton growers of this province from the evil effects of boycott declared by Japan on Indian cotton", was a resolution moved by Mr. M.P. Kolhe, Member from Yeotmal, and accepted by the Government with the promise to forward the record of the debate to the Government of India with its support, in the last session of the C.P. Legislative Council.

SUFFERINGS OF GROWERS.

Speaking on the resolution, the mover narrated the suffering of the cotton growers of India due to bad crops as well as low prices of cotton with a prospect of still further suffering due to the threat of Japanese boycott, as Japan was considered to be the biggest purchaser of Indian cotton. India on an average produced 60 lakhs of bales of cotton. Out of this 60 lakhs of bales 20 to 25 per cent of the cotton was long staple cotton, long staple in the sense that it was of about 7/8 inch to 1 inch of staple. "That is approximately about 15 lakhs of bales of staple cotton are produced in India. And if we look back to the figures of consumption of this kind of cotton by Indian mills we find that about 45 to 50 per cent, i.e., 7 lakhs of bales, are annually consumed by Indian mills. As regards the rest of the crop of staple cotton, viz., about 7 or 8 lakhs of bales, it is either wasted or that crop does not fetch better prices or higher prices which they really ought to fetch in the market when compared to the short staple cotton in the market." The Indian cotton grower, therefore, had to suffer on account of this absence of demand.

Coming to the question of short staple cotton, Mr. Kolhe said: "The rest of the crop, viz., 45 lakhs of bales is of short staple cotton which it would be better if we call it non-staple cotton, i.e., below 7/8th inch staple or no staple. Out of the whole crop of 60 lakhs of bales of Indian cotton about 15 to 30 lakhs of bales are annually consumed in India and are accounted for by Indian mills and extra factory consumption, such as hand looms, etc. Thus the total consumption in India of Indian cotton is 25 to 30 lakhs of bales."

JAPAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

"With regard to the rest of the cotton of 30 to 35 lakhs of bales", continued Mr. Kolhe: "Japan is responsible for much of its consumption. Japan, annually, according to figures available, consumes about 15 lakhs of bales, while China, in which there are a number of Japanese mills, consumes 4 or 5 lakhs of bales. The highest quantity consumed by Great Britain in 1930-31 was only 252000 bales."

Mr. Kolhe emphasised that India had an exportable surplus of short staple cotton which could not be consumed by Indian mills, and therefore, it was a trade for mutual benefit, viz., for Japan to buy and India to sell this short staple cotton. Of the 60 lakhs of bales of cotton, C. P. and Berar produced about 13 to 14 lakhs of bales. The cotton consumed by Japan was generally Bengal and Oomras which were short staple cotton, and out of these two the latter was produced in a large quantity in the Central Provinces and Berar. The speaker therefore stressed that this province would be affected most on account of the Japanese boycott. He opined that the boycott was the only reason that prices in Indian cotton were going down. He estimated that India would lose about Rs. 6,00,000,00/- annually if the Japanese boycott was actually carried out.

RAISE TARIFF WALLS.

Mr. Kolhe suggested that huge tariff walls, in the first place, should be raised against imported cotton; secondly, as the Indian cotton grower hardly met the cost production 50 per cent of the land revenue should be reduced; thirdly, raising huge tariff walls against all piecegoods imported into India; and lastly, withdrawing the heavy duties already placed on Japanese goods.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Financial Secretary restricting himself within the scope of the resolution said that Government was anxious as to the probable reaction of Japanese boycott on the interests of the cotton growers of this province, but expressed his opinion that it was primary concern of the Government of India. While admitting that Japan was the biggest consumer of Indian cotton, he pointed out that Mr. Kolhe did not show that Japan could very well do without Indian cotton. He, therefore, left the case to the experts of the Government of India, as the latter was watching keenly the situation and arranging for negotiations. Their duty, said the Financial Secretary, was to point out the danger of the cotton growers.

Nagpur.—The Berar King Edward Memorial Society has awarded a foreign scholarship of £300 to Mr. V. S. Sakhare, MSc. of the College of Science, Nagpur, for study of Physical Chemistry in England. A P.

LEADERS' "NO" TO OIL CODE

Unable To Accept It In Present From, They Say

ROOSEVELT SIGNS IT

Oilmen Dissatisfied At Price-fixing Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

President Roosevelt has signed the code for lumber producing industry but leaders of petroleum industry, demanding more rigid control of the price of oil, have informed President Roosevelt and General Johnson, Industrial Recovery Administrator, that they are unable to accept the oil code in the present form.

President Roosevelt signed the oil cole and the executive order codifying the steel industry and then entrained for Hyde Park to resume his holiday.

The Oilmen are dissatisfied at the price-fixing provisions but have promised General Johnson to comply with the code on patriotic rather than on legal grounds. The Coal code and the motor code have not been completed hitherto.

It is estimated that one-third of nation's employees are now covered by the codes.—Reuter's Special

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED

Lahore League On Its Danger In Indian States

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Anti-Communal League was held yesterday at 6 p.m. at 1, Lytton Road, Lahore. The meeting considered the request made to the League by Shrimati Lekhwati (one of the two lady candidates in the North-East town non-Muslim constituency by-election to the Punjab Council) to be nominated as a candidate to contest the by-election in the name of the League. The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that the Working Committee greatly appreciate the offer of Sh. Lekhwati to contest a bye-election on the ticket of the League and is of the opinion that Shrimati's declaration to contest the elections on the anti-Communal issue is very commendable, but in view of the fact that the League has not so far settled its policy with respect to contesting the Council elections, the League while wishing Shrimati's views every success, regrets its inability to accept any candidate for election before the general policy in this respect has been decided upon.

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED

The Working Committee of the anti-Communal League places on record its strong condemnation of the spirit of Communalism, which appears to be assuming dangerous proportions every day in Indian States also and which is setting brothers against brothers as a result of the misleading activities of self-seeking communalists. The Working Committee of the League exhorts and implores the parties concerned to make up their differences and with a view to achieve this end unreservedly places its services at the disposal of all concerned.

The Working Committee of the anti-Communal League records its appreciation of the services of the "Tiryaq" and welcomes the advent of the "Dawn" to supplement the work of the "Tiryaq".—A.P.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ILLEGAL ?

R. C. Members Of Non-Brahmin Youth Conference Support Chairman's Action

Messrs. P. V. Sirsat, J B Banker, Dr. G. M. Bhonsle and others issue the following statement regarding the Reception Committee meeting of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference held on the 15th inst.

We the members of the Reception Committee of the Non Brahmin Youth Conference declare that the election of the President of the conference was illegal in as much as it took place at a meeting which had no quorum as only 7 out of 84 members were present.

All the members of the Reception Committee were not informed as to whether they were elected to serve on the Reception Committee nor were they informed that a meeting of the Committee was to be held for electing the President.

Had this been done we are confident the choice would never have been fallen on Mr. Chikodi.

SCENE AT R. C. MEETING.

This was questioned at the Reception Committee Meeting held on 15th inst. at which Advocate Mr. J. S. Sawant Presided. Mr. G. Y. Chinde and Bala Master who were not parties to the resolution opened the discussion and as they were repeatedly interrupted by the interested parties the Chairman thought it wise to leave to the sense of the meeting. This right again of the Chairman was questioned and the same parties created a scene.

Under the circumstances the Chairman had no other alternative but to take the course he adopted in dissolving the meeting. This action of the Chairman was a right one with which we fully concur.

RS. 1000 IN PRIZES!

REMEMBER
23rd AUGUST, 1933.
The closing date of our Popular Competition
(SEE PAGE 9)

SEND YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY!

STORM TROOPER TO REGRET !

Sequel To Nazi Assault On American Doctor

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

As a sequel to the Nazi assault on American doctor Mulvihill, the leader of Brandenburg detachment of Storm Troopers will be officially expressing regret to the American Ambassador on Tuesday. He has also issued an order that Brown Shirts assaulting foreigners will expelled from storm troops.—Reuer's Special.

unretorted amalgam from the United States.

Gold will be sent to the royal mint, refined and then shipped abroad by the Department of Finance to the world markets.

The Department of Finance will not buy gold itself from United States but sell it in most advantageous market.

The cost of refining, etc., will be deducted from the purchase price.

American producers thus receive the current world price instead of only 20 dollars 67 cents if they sold gold in America.—Reuter.

HAVOC OF ORISSA FLOODS

Communique Narrates Rescue And Relief Operations

RANCHI, (By Mail).

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the Orissa floods:—

Telegraphic reports received up to the 13th August from the Commissioner of Orissa show that the floods have subsided very considerably, though the draining away of the flood water has been delayed by the high spring tides.

The flood reached its highest level on August 6th. There had been heavy rain from August 3rd in the catchment areas of the Orissa rivers, and on the 3rd and 4th August an exceptional fall of 15 inches of rain occurred in Cuttack town itself. On the 6th August the Mahanadi and Katjuri were still rising and the flood level finally stood only a few inches below the highest record level. The town of Cuttack was flooded by storm water in places to a depth of several feet and a great deal of country, especially in the Sadr Sub-Division of Cuttack, south of the Katjuri, and in the Puri District, was under flood water.

The flood began to subside on August 7th and by the 8th had fallen four feet. Since then the level has continued to fall slowly.

SERIOUS DAMAGE DUE TO BREACH.

The most serious damage was caused by a breach of the southern embankment of the Katjuri, and another breach in the western embankment of the Sirua, an important effluent of the Katjuri, which itself flows out of the Mahanadi.

These breaches resulted in deep flooding of the area west of Sirua and in the flow of a great volume of flood water across the Puri district.

In Puri district much of the Sadr Sub-Division and the eastern border of the Khurda Sub-Division have been flooded. The only area in which there was serious danger to the lives of human beings and live stock was in the neighbourhood of Ballanta about 10 miles south of Cuttack town. Heavy rain at Puri on the night of the 8th kept up the level of the flood water.

An Balasore the Salandi and Baitarni rivers rose to danger level but there was a rapid subsidence, and Balasore district and the Jajpur and Kendrapara Sub-Divisions of Cuttack have been little affected by the floods.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

The Commissioner of Orissa and the Collectors of Cuttack and Puri have been actively engaged in rescue and relief operation, in the danger spots. Many other officials and non-officials have done valuable work. No loss of human life has so far been reported, and it is believed that the loss of cattle has been very small. Many people are still stranded with their cattle on high ground and food supplies are being regularly taken to them. The Chief damage which has been done by the flood is to dwelling houses and crops. Large number of houses have collapsed or have been damaged, in Cuttack town and in the villages of the country side south of Cuttack and in part of Puri district. The extent of the damage to crops cannot yet be ascertained but it is feared that it is considerable.

RECEIPT OF MONEY.

The Commissioner has received money for urgent charitable relief and takavi loans will be given out, for replanting crops destroyed, as soon as the floods have subsided. An outbreak of cholera in the inundated area is reported. Steps have already been taken to deal with this.—A P.

INDIA WILL NOT TOLERATE SEPARATION OF ADEN

Indian Merchants' Chamber Explodes Official Arguments Of Geographical Remoteness, And Federal Angularities

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of a representation to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, on the proposed transfer of control of the Civil Administration of Aden to His Majesty's Government, says:—

The controversy regarding this question is very old. It is not necessary here to recount step by step the various phases of this controversy, but one cannot help wondering at the persistent efforts of Government to attempt from time to time to spring surprises on the public by making proposals with slight variations, but all designed to divorce the administration of Aden from that of India.

REPLY TO OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS

My Committee will, therefore, in this representation confine themselves to an examination of the new reasons advanced by Government in favour of separation:

(1) "The area is geographically remote from India."

My Committee cannot accept this to be a serious impediment against the continuance of the link with India. In any case, geographically Aden is more remote from Great Britain and the Colonial Office, and if geographically remoteness is not going to present serious difficulties in administration, from a place more than 5,000 miles away, it certainly does not stand to reason that the same geographical remoteness should be brought in to justify the change. Again, the connotation, 'geographical,' if widely interpreted, means much more than territorial proximity. It means the culture, the traditions and habits of the people, their social interests, outlook on life, etc. And it cannot be denied that in all these matters, there is more in common between India and Aden than between Great Britain and Aden. My Committee, therefore, submit that the argument of 'geographical remoteness' is more against the change than in its favour.

FEDERATION AND SEPARATION

(2) That it would not naturally fit into the new Federation.

My Committee wish that Government had explained this point at greater length. The complete picture of the Federation is not yet before them, but all the same they can point out the inconsistency of Government, in asserting that Aden will not fit into the new constitution, by referring to the fact, that even incongruous units are sought to be fitted into the Federation. For example, Indian States, in which the system of Governments prevailing is, more or less, autocratic, are supposed to be fit enough to federate with autonomous provinces, even with enough provisos to ensure the continuance of autocracy within the federating State unit. With such an elastic frame-work of a Federation, my Committee cannot readily accept the assertion of Government, that Aden will not fit into the new constitution.

IMPERIAL CONTROL.

(3) As regards the existence of Imperial control and its affinity to Aden Protectorate, it has been so for some time now, and the civil administration has not in the past for that reason presented serious difficulties. As regards the future, my Committee may point out that the federating Indian States are supposed, under the future Federal Government, to maintain certain of their direct connections with the Crown, and they cannot concede that some such arrangements about the existing Imperial control may not be made As regards the affinity to the Aden Protectorate, they wish to point out to the existence of foreign territories in the country, like Pondicherry, Goa, etc., and their geographical affinity to the British Indian territories has not been found to present insuperable administrative difficulties. Nor has the contiguity of Frontier tribes and foreign countries on the Frontier presented any insuperable difficulties.

In conclusion, my Committee would reiterate the objections against the transfer, which have been stressed to Government 'ad nauseum' from various quarters. Aden has been built up mainly by Indian money and Indian enterprise, and what Government have chosen to call in the past as "sentiment" is really considered by the public in terms of their legitimate rights, and it is earnestly hoped that Government will not attempt to disregard them, but would, in this case, at least, accede to the unanimous wishes of all the interests concerned.

PAY WHOLE COST.

As regards the financial saving of about 20 lakhs of rupees annually which is thrown out as a bait, my Committee think that this country would gladly continue to suffer this in future as it has done so many years in the past, for the privilege of having at least one bit of territory outside its borders over which it can claim some control. In any case, those who want to deprive India of it should offer to pay practically the whole cost which India has incurred over Aden so far. His Majecty's Government, it is stated, proposed to maintain Aden as a free port, unless some radical change in the present economic situation should take place. In the present state of economic uncertainty all over the world radical changes cannot be regarded as unlikely. The same would apply to the assurance that His Majesty's Government would do their utmost not to impose additional taxation unless in their opinion it became absolutely necessary. In any case, after some years following the transfer Indian Service personnel would lose all posts in Aden, thus closing an avenue of employment.

OPPOSED IN TOTO

My Committee are constrained to say that so much have the hopes and expectations of the Indian public with regard to the transfer of Aden suffered at the hands of Government that the assurances offered do not carry strong conviction.

My Committee have not here attempted a more detailed examination of the various conditions governing the transfer. As "prima facie" they are opposed 'in toto' to the transfer, they do not even by implication reconcile themselves to the inevitable by criticising the terms or by arguing for more liberal conditions.

BLUE SHIRTS TO DEFY BAN

Parade Will Be Made To-day Despite Govt's Warning ?

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.

Gen. O'Duffy's Blue Shirts will, probably parade to-morrow despite Government's warning.

Blue shirts can keep within law by not wearing blue shirts.—Reuter.

SWANSEA MINERS TO RESUME WORK

SWANSEA, Aug. 19.

The strike of 17,000 anthracite miners has ended by a special meeting accepting to-day the majority recommendation to return to work on August 21.—Reuter.

EIGHT KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED

Sequel To Engine Threshing Machine Explosion

(Special Cable).

BUCHAREST, Aug. 19.

Eight persons killed and eight seriously injured when an engine threshing machine exploded at Napadeni, Bessarabia.

Roaring and thundering, a railway train rushed down the line in the Lavant Valley, Carinthia.

A child of two toddled across the rails.

Passengers looking from the windows gasped with horror as the heavy locomotive passed over the spot.

The train halted with a jerk. And the child crawled from beneath it and said: "Coo!"

U. S. GOLD FOR CANADA

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.

The Government has decided to permit the import of gold ore, concentrates, precipitates and

NOTHING DOING IN COMMODITY MARKETS

Loans Available On Easy Terms In Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

On the money market although loans are mostly available on easy terms during the week surplus supplies are less in evidence owing to the Stock Exchange5s other requirements.

Consequently, Government had to concede a slightly higher rate on this week's 45 million Treasury Bill issue which was allotted an average rate of six shillinsg one penny per cent.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

In the commodity markets there was next to nothing doing.

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